

# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered for  
Trans. Mission Abroad.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, NOV. 27, 1881.

110, STRAND.—No. 7.

## SPECIAL SUNDAY EDITION.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN GENERAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man, apparently a Jew, presented a sealed letter at the Imperial Police Department of the Ministry of the Interior addressed to General Tcherevin, who was at the time presiding over the commission for mitigating the sentences upon exiled persons. The letter requested an interview upon urgent State business. General Tcherevin received the bearer, who, on being admitted to his presence, drew out a revolver and fired at the General. The ball, however, passed between the latter's right arm and side without inflicting any wound. General Tcherevin immediately secured and disarmed the youth, who said that he was only acting as the instrument of another person.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23. Evening.—A man who was waiting outside the Ministry of the Interior yesterday for the individual who attempted to assassinate General Tcherevin was also arrested. The would-be assassin was formerly a bufet-waiter. His companion, who says he knew nothing of the other's intentions, is a known thief. The authorities have discovered the names of both individuals, but have not disclosed them. The one who fired the shot is a Pole.

#### TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—The Porte will shortly appoint two officials as members of a Turco-Hellenic commission, entrusted, by virtue of the recent convention, with the task of settling the question still pending between Turkey and Greece. Ismail Bey, president of the Tribunal of Commerce, will be the first commissioner.

#### TURKISH FINANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—At to-day's meeting of the Russo-Turkish Commission a satisfactory solution was arrived at of a difficulty raised by the Russians who had declared at a previous sitting that the clause of the Porte's Convention with the Bondholders' Delegates, stipulating for a return to the status quo in case the Convention should not be carried out, would place in jeopardy any arrangement which might be come to with Russia.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Emperor William has passed a good night, and rose this morning at half-past eight o'clock.

The North German Gazette says:—“We learn from well-informed sources that His Majesty's condition in no way occasions any anxiety. There is nothing the matter with the Emperor excepting a slight cold caused by the changeable weather, and the care which is being taken is simply a necessary precaution under the circumstances.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—With the exception of a few interruptions, the Emperor slept on the whole, very well last night, and rose at half-past eight o'clock this morning.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Last night the Emperor enjoyed an undisturbed and refreshing sleep, and rose shortly after eight o'clock this morning. In the course of the forenoon his Majesty again received the usual reports to several personages. His Majesty was subsequently engaged in official business with the Minister of War, and the Chief of the Military Cabinet.

#### THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Several morning papers to-day state that at a Parliamentary dinner yesterday, Prince Bismarck observed that no conflict was to be apprehended with the Reichstag during the present session, and that he did not contemplate a dissolution. The bills announced in the Imperial message were not to be dealt with all at once, and rather a considerable time would be required to dispose of them. The Imperial Chancellor added that should he not be able to carry out his projects, he would confine himself to foreign affairs, and appoint a Vice-chancellor for the Home Department.

#### THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—To-day in the Senate, M. Griffe withdrew his protest against the election of M. de Voisins Lavernière as a life senator, and gave notice of a bill providing that henceforth blank voting papers shall be counted in calculating the majority at the election of life members by the Senate. M. de Voisins Lavernière was then proclaimed a life Senator.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Allain Targé, Minister of Finance, presented supplementary votes for the expenses of the Tunisian expedition up to January next. The House then discussed the election of M. Boscher Delangle as deputy for Louéan. Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angers, claimed for the clergy the same rights as other citizens, and maintained that they were entitled, even from the pulpit to recommend the faithful to go and vote in fulfillment of their duty to their country. Several Deputies of the Left protested against this doctrine. M. Waldeck Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, declared that the Government could not remain indifferent to such doctrines which involved the intervention of the clergy in elections. The Ministry were absolutely of opinion that the clergy should remain strictly within the limits of the Concordat, and the Government to make use of all legal means to impose upon the clergy respect for the law and Constitution. (Applause.) M. Boscher Delangle's election was declared void by 42 votes to 33.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—It is now reported that General Chanzy will retain his post of Ambassador of France at St. Petersburg.

#### THE POPE.

ROME, Nov. 24.—Replying to some assertions made in a pamphlet which lately appeared on the question of the Pope's position in Rome, the *Riforme* to-day says that it is not true that his Holiness, after his election to the Papal See, inquired of Signor Crispì, then Minister of the Interior, whether he thought it probable that public order would be maintained, in the event of his pronouncing the benediction from the gallery of St. Peter's. The *Riforme* affirms that it was at the special instance of the Roman Curia that the Pope abstained from blessing the crowd on the occasion of his election to the Papal throne.

#### TUNIS.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Tunis, of to-day's date, announces that the *Max* column has made a very

upon Sidi Mansour, the inhabitants of which had not fulfilled the conditions imposed upon them when submitting to the French authorities. The British and Italian vessels recently stationed at Sfax have returned to Goletta. General D'Abigay has made a levy upon the insurgent Ouled Asiar tribe, and seized from them 600 head of cattle. A despatch from General Soussier, dated Gafsa, 22nd inst., states that a cavalry brigade has been sent in the direction of Babir Seguir in order to facilitate the operations of General Logerot's column against the insurgents in the neighbourhood of Gabes.

#### TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24, Evening.—An official denial is given to the statement that Russia had demanded, by way of guarantee for the payment of her claims, that the financial administration of a province should be placed in her hands.

#### THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 24, Evening.—The *National* of this evening publishes an account of an interview between M. Gambetta and General Chanzy, Ambassador of France at St. Petersburg. The former declared that the foreign policy of France could not change, and that she ought to remain on good terms with all the Powers. With regard, however, to the policy at home, he was of opinion that the last elections indicated that the country required the adoption of a more decided line of action against the clergy. General Chanzy, in reply, persisted in his resignation on account of this internal policy, because it would not be easy for him to explain its motives abroad.

#### CHILI AND PERU.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Peruvian legation here has sent the following communication to the Paris newspapers:—“Some journals having announced, in accordance with a telegram from New York, that the President of the Republic of Peru has been seized by the Chilians and conveyed to Santiago on board an ironclad, the legation of Peru in Paris has the honour to request the editor of — to be good enough to inform his readers that the President of Peru, M. Nicholas de Pierola, has not left the country, and continues to exercise his functions.”

#### CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—An official telegram received here says that cholera has made its appearance at Alexandria, in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 25.—The statement published yesterday by the Madrid journals that cholera had made its appearance here is totally unfounded. On the contrary, the sanitary condition of the whole of Egypt is excellent, and not a single case of cholera has occurred in the country.

#### CIVIL MARRIAGES IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—In yesterday evening's sitting of the Senate Committee, the Bishops of Salamanca, Santiago, and Barcelona, delivered speeches strongly opposing the Civil Marriage Bill. The Minister of Justice stated that the Government was negotiating with the Vatican for an arrangement of this question, and trusted that a favourable result would be obtained; but, should it prove otherwise, the Government, following the precedents afforded by Spanish history, would maintain the principal clauses of its Bill, and most resolutely uphold the prerogatives of the State. Considerable applause followed the Minister's speech.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 24.—A collision has occurred on the railway near this town, in which six men were killed.

#### SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A despatch from Panama, dated the 16th inst., states that the steamer Albion, originally built for river service, but afterwards employed in trading on the Atlantic coast of Columbia, was wrecked on the 5th inst. There were 40 persons on board, 32 of whom were drowned.

#### LOSS OF A STEAMER WITH ALL HANDS.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Nov. 25.—The Spanish steamer Jovellanos, from Liverpool, went down with all hands as she was entering this harbour to-day. She is believed to have had fifteen persons on board.

### LATEST FROM IRELAND.

#### Lord Mayo and his Tenants.

Nine sheriff's sales took place in Naas on Friday, seven of them being at the suit of Lord Mayo. The tenants were the largest holders on his estate. In each case they bought in their farms, after protesting against the payment of back rent. Lord Mayo's name was frequently hissed.

#### Outrage in County Cork.

On Friday, thirteen fat sheep belonging to Lord Doneraile, of Doneraile Court, co. Cork, were found dead in a field on his lordship's estate, with their heads battered in and their legs broken. Eleven others were so much mutilated and injured that it was deemed necessary to kill them. The outrage is believed to be of an agrarian character.

#### Municipal Elections in Cork.

The municipal elections took place in Cork to-day, and it is a remarkable fact, as indicating the change which has taken place in public opinion, that the Land League candidates were, in nearly every instance, defeated. In four out of the six contested wards the Land League candidates were defeated, and men of moderate opinions elected. The net gain on the elections is one Liberal seat.

#### Desperate Outrage at a Fair.

Several agents and landlords attended at a fair held at Boyle, on Friday, to collect rents. Although the farmers realised remunerative prices for their produce, over 500 refused to pay any rent until the suspects are released. A dealer named May was attacked on the fair ground by a young farmer named Poynten, who beat him so severely that his life is despaired of. Poynten has been arrested, and May's depositions have been taken.

#### Further Arrests.

Mr. John Ogara, of Tralaghmore, county Roscommon, was on Thursday morning arrested under the Coercion Act as guilty of treasonable practices, and conveyed to Galway gaol.

A Galway telegram states that six suspects arrived there on Thursday from Mayo, Sligo, and Loughrea. There are now seventy-five altogether in Galway gaol.

#### A: SOUTH AFRICAN IDYL.

Says Gladstone the doubtful, “I'm sorely perplexed. Whom to send to the devil in Niggerland next?”

Says Kimberley, always a man of resource: “Whom to send to the devil? Why send all of course!”

### LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

#### Lefroy's Fate Decided.

Mr. F. G. Longman has received the following letter from the Home Office in response to a resolution calling for the respite of the convict Lefroy, passed at a meeting on Clerkenwell-green, on Wednesday evening last.—“Whitehall, 26 Nov., 1881.—Sir, Referring to your application on behalf of Percy Lefroy Mapleton, now lying under sentence of death in the prison at Lewes, I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you that after careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, he has been unable to find any sufficient ground to justify him in advising Her Majesty to interfere with the due course of the law.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, A. F. O. LIDDELL.

#### Proposed Incorporation of Croydon.

The Privy Council inquiry into the application to incorporate Croydon, terminated yesterday. Mr. Clarke, Q.C., M.P., supported, while Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., opposed the application. The Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Pelham, promised to report in due course. The chances are considered to be greatly in favour of incorporation.

#### The Metropolitan Asylums Board.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board yesterday, Mr. Galsworthy, vice-chairman, was unanimously elected chairman in the room of the late Dr. Brewer. Sir E. Hay Currie was chosen for vice-president.

#### The Election Convictions.

In the Common Pleas Division yesterday, Mr. Justice Denman gave notice that on Monday (to-morrow) judgment would be given in this Court in the election cases which were tried in the course of the last Summer Circuits.

#### St. Pancras Industrial Exhibition.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress yesterday distributed the medals and certificates gained by the successful exhibitors, at the recent industrial exhibition at the Drummond-street Institute. Reports were read showing that the expenditure had amounted to £175, and the receipts to £147, a result, which though not so good as last year, was satisfactory under the unfavourable circumstances as regarded weather, which had been experienced.

#### Serious Fire Last Night.

An alarming fire broke out last evening in the densely-built neighbourhood of Snow's Fields, near Tooley-street, which kept a large number of poor people in a state of great excitement for several hours. Between 8 and 9 o'clock flames were observed issuing from one of the upper floors of a four-storey building used as a chocolate factory. The alarm was given, and within a brief period three fire engines were on the spot. They were got promptly to work on the flames, but they had obtained a firm hold, and it was soon found that the upper storeys would be completely gutted. Before nine o'clock the roof fell in, but the brigade were enabled to save the two lower floors.

#### The Birmingham Dog Show.

The Birmingham Dog Show, which was opened yesterday, was rather above the average this year. The judges pronounced the English setter and the Mount St. Bernard classes the best ever seen in Birmingham. Newfoundlands were also good, but some of the sporting classes were weak, especially the greyhounds and Irish spaniels. The champion bloodhound was Mr. Edwin Brough's Napier, an old prize-winner, and Bang-the-second, a well-known London and Birmingham prize-winner, took the champion prize in the large size pointers. Of non-sporting dogs there was a very good show.

#### Birmingham Cattle Show.

The thirty-third exhibition of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry was opened yesterday in Bingley Hall, Birmingham. The number of entries was 300 in excess of last year. Her Majesty the Queen took first prize for Hereford oxen not exceeding four years old. Her Majesty also took second prize in the class for Hereford heifers. Mr. Chatterton of Louth, took the first prize for short-horn oxen. For short-horn steers between two and a half and three and a quarter years the first prize was awarded to Mr. Robert Worsley, of Aylsham, Norfolk; and for steers under that age the successful competitor was Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P. In the short-horn class Mr. W. G. Gibbs of Taunton, was the first prize taker for short-horn cows, and he was also awarded a special prize of £50 for the best short-horn in the show. The Elkington Challenge Cup, value one hundred guineas, was this year taken by a Hereford belonging to Mr. John Price, of Penbridge, Herefordshire, who was also awarded an extra prize of £25 for the best Hereford, and the President's prize of £25 for the best animal bred and fed by the exhibitor.

#### Football—ASSOCIATION CUP TIES.

The following matches in the second round of the Association Cup ties were decided yesterday:—

DARWEN v. ACCRINGTON (played at Darwen).—Darwen won by three goals to two.

UPTON-PARK v. WEST END (played at Shepherd's Bush).—Game drawn. One goal each.

UPTON-PARK v. HANOVER UNITED (played at Barnes).—Uppton-park won by three goals to one.

HOTSPURS v. READING ABBEY (played at Reading).—Hotspurs won by four goals to one.

The Cambridge University Rugby football team met the Edinburgh team in a Rugby match yesterday at Cambridge, when after a good game the Cantabbs won by two tries to nothing. A. R. D. Wansope and E. Rice secured the tries, whilst Smith and Taylor failed to kick goals. Edinburgh lost the services of W. Peterkin just after half time, owing to receiving an injury to his collar bone. The weather was very unfavourable, but the attendance of spectators was good.

### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

#### Last Night.

The Haymarket reopened last night, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, with a programme long announced, consisting of Tom Taylor's “Plot and Passion,” and “A Lesson,” an adaptation by Mr. Burnand of the well known vaudeville “Lolotte.” To deal briefly with the novelty, it is a singularly clever and happy arrangement of the French original, and contains some of the happiest dialogue. Mr. Burnand has ever written for the stage. Superbly played by Mrs. Bancroft, who delighted in showing her admirers how much she still possessed of that comic vein which in burlesque used to charm all beholders, it went with infinite spirit, and was received with heartiest demonstrations of amusement and delight. Of the performance of “Plot and Passion” enough is said, for the present in stating that the acting throughout was very nervous and unequal, and that it was not until the conclusion was approached, the actors warmed to their work as in the success of the entertainment was assured. Individual performances had high merit, and much praise may conscientiously be bestowed. Breadth of style, however, is as yet wanting. This is to be hoped, will be communicated in future representations. A portion of the audience was noisy and hard to please, but in the end a thoroughly favourable verdict was secured.

### HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.

Notwithstanding the auspicious state of the weather, the opening performance for the winter season at Mr. Hengler's popular cirque in Argyll-street, was, as is usual, attended by a full audience last night. The principal features of an unusually full and varied programme, every item of which provoked enthusiastic applause, were the horsemanship of Master and Mr. Lloyd, M. Onara, Signora Quagliani, and M. Francisco. Mr. F. C. Hengler, Herr Wulf, and Miss Sprake, who elicited much admiration and approval for the way in which they severally put a number of beautiful and highly trained horses through some difficult yet pleasing acts of manœuvring, whilst the aesthetic craze was most amusingly hit off by a Mr. J. Purin and his two trained asses. Mr. Hengler may be congratulated upon opening his winter season most satisfactorily.

### LATEST SPORTING.

## SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

There are some despondent sportsmen who declare that professional rowing in England is a sport pretty nearly extinct and defunct. And when a Championship Cup race could only produce one entry, and that entry such a man as Robert Watson Boyd, it really did look as if those pessimists were correct in the gloomy views they take of this branch of our popular sport. But within the last few days the professional rowing world has been galvanized into some slight semblance of vitality by two events, which, however, ten years ago would have attracted little notice—or rather just as much notice as they deserved and no more. The first of these notable events is the bombastic announcement of Robert Watson Boyd, that he is ready and willing to accept the Australian challenge under certain conditions. That incident, however, we may dismiss at once from our mind—it is not worth a moment's thought, for I don't believe Boyd will ever scull again except at some hole and corner regatta where he is sure of sweeping the board.

The second event is the race between Godwin and Flynn, which has caused more excitement in rowing circles than anything of the kind for some considerable time. This was owing to the fact that there was something sensational about the making of the match. On the 26th September last, Mr. Warwick, of Covent Garden, announced that he could produce a man who had never won £20 in a sculling race who could beat any oarsman on the Thames bar Blackfriars and Lagan. David Godwin, of Battersea, promptly accepted the challenge, and Mr. Warwick produced as his man Joseph Flynn, of the county Tipperary. After the match had been made, rumours got about that Joseph Flynn was not an Irishman, but an American, and that his name was not Flynn but McTernay. On Saturday last, Godwin lodged a protest against Flynn on the ground that the latter had falsely described himself in the articles, and Godwin further claimed the return of his stake. However, the race came off on Monday, and the pseudo-Flynn was nowhere. There is a mystery about the affair, for Flynn, or whatever his name may be, is a very fine-looking, powerfully-built man, over six feet in height, and weighs between 12 and 13 stone, who looks as if he could do anything, and I am absolutely certain that he could have made a very different show on Monday had he chosen.

A match between Boyd and Flynn, though, would be rather good sport. How rich if Robert Watson were to accept Flynn's form on Monday as true, and challenge him in the hopes of winning an easy victory, and then in the end this "dark" Yankee were to turn out a second Hanlan in disguise. I think I should enjoy nothing more than the spectacle of the chicken-hearted Boyd's discomfiture under such circumstances. Perhaps his is what Flynn has come over here to do, and the little bit of "kidding" on Monday was the artful prelude to a challenge to Boyd!

Talking of Yankees, it is a relief to know that we are rid of that sensational plunger, Mr. Walter, the New York innkeeper, at any rate for a few months. He has, however, carried away with him £60,000 or £70,000 of English money, which I hope he will come back and lose next season, and then I trust we shall never see his face again nor the faces of any of the same kidney.

Franks after all won his match against time, and walking with the most scrupulous fairness, just did the eight miles within the hour, with 2½ seconds to spare. This proves the correctness of the form displayed both by Griffin and himself in their one hour's match. Franks, it will be remembered, was the loser on that occasion, when he did the eight miles in 24 seconds under the hour. Both these novices then must be clippers, and we shall doubtless hear a good deal more of them. Raby, the Yorkshire crack, is matched against Arthur Hancock, and, should he win that event, he can be matched against either Griffin or Franks, and the coming "t" will find either of them a formidable opponent. H. Thatcher, who backed time against Franks, is obliged to sing small, and perhaps dreads having to defend his "championship" belt against these astonishing newcomers. This particular branch of pedestrianism has never had so many first-class exponents as at the present moment, and we may look forward to a series of interesting matches, in which I expect to see the records even more upset.

The "furrin female" won the walking match at the Lambeth Baths Gymnasium, to which I referred last week. I am pleased to hear that financially the "show" was a failure. This is a proof that the British public is of my opinion in regard to such spectacles, and as they don't pay, I am thankful to think that we are not likely to see any more of them.

There was tremendous excitement at the Moston Park Grounds, near Manchester, on Saturday last, when the great wrestling match came off between Joseph Acton, of Wigan, and Ike Smith, of Aspull. They were to wrestle the best of three falls, in the Lancashire style, at seven score for £100 a side, and 8,000 persons assembled to witness the contest. I have a very strong liking for the manly old English sport of wrestling, and though I am not an admirer of the Lancashire style, I admit that it has its good points. It will, perhaps, be remembered that when the famous French wrestlers came over here a few years ago, they carried all before them until they met the Lancashire men, whose style is similar to the French. The Westmoreland and Cumberland heroes, Dicky Wright and Jamie, could not successfully tackle the Frenchmen at their own game, but the Lancashire lads could and did. Bentley, I think, was the then champion of Lancashire, who lowered the colours of the herculean Frenchmen. These two men, Acton and Smith, are admitted to be the best wrestlers in the north of their own peculiar style. They had met twice previously; on the first occasion Acton was easily beaten; on the second they contended for 1h. 15m: without either gaining a fall, and then agreed to draw. A similar unsatisfactory result attended their meeting on Saturday last, when, after struggling for 1h. 45m, they were stopped by the referee and the stakes withdrawn. The two men must be uncommonly well matched, and I should like to see the question of supremacy fought out between them. Both are "little 'uns." Smith stands 5 feet 6 inches, and Acton 5 feet 5 inches, and neither exceeds 10 stone. On Saturday week Acton will wrestle Thomas Cannon, of London, who calls himself "the champion wrestler, French style." I hope the match will come off near London, and that I may be there to see it, for wrestling is what Pierce Egan would have called "a manly feature," and I should like to see it encouraged and recognised as well worthy to take a high place among the sports of the people.

There has been an unusually long list of hunting accidents already this season, and several of them fatal. But it is curious that no one "takes up his parable" against hunting on that account, and denounces it as a dangerous and foolish pursuit, in which none but reckless, hare-brained madmen would indulge. Yet, when an accident is reported from the football field, straightway a thousand kind-gloved humanitarians uplift their voices against the game as a "brutal" pastime. If men are fools enough to play football after they are twenty years of age that is their own concern; but for vigorous young athletes between the ages of 14 and 20, I think football is a splendid and thoroughly English pastime, healthy and bracing, and calling into exercise the very qualities which have made English manhood famous and respected through the world. I should be sorry to see either hunting or football abolished, but I venture to say that the latter will outshine the former, and be flourishing in full vigour when the English woodlands have ceased to echo to the stirring music of hounds and horn.

We have also, I believe, to thank the Americans for the introduction of those absurd, but, in many cases, not altogether unbecoming, little jockey-caps which the ladies have suddenly taken to wearing. I was almost startled with astonishment yesterday by being asked the way "to the nearest metropolitan station" by a nondescript creature in a jockey-cap and tight-fitting—what shall we call it—well, Ulster, I suppose, by courtesy. Perhaps the "fair sex" have become

jealous of the big fees earned by the maulkings who win the great handicaps, and think themselves better suited to the task of piloting winners. This, however, is a feature of New York sporting society, which we can as well spare as the presence of Mr. Walton. I don't like to see our English girls aping the costumes of the stables, it is not a healthy sign, and I hope Mrs. Grundy will put her foot upon these jockey-caps, and enlist the services of Mr. Punch to enable her to drive out the silly innovation.

CLYD O' THE CLEUGH.

## ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

At the usual meeting of the London School Board held on Thursday, precedence was given to a motion standing in the names of the Rev. Mr. Diggle and Mrs. Fenwick-Miller, to consider a protest signed by Mrs. Surr and other members of the Board against the ruling of the chair on the motion of Dr. Richardson carried at the last weekly meeting referring the continuation of the inquiry into the St. Paul's School scandal to the Home Secretary. The Chairman said he was compelled to regard the motion as a vote of censure. The mover and seconder (Mrs. Fenwick-Miller) and several of the supporters then asked leave to withdraw the motion, it being their desire to move a vote of censure. The amendment, after some opposition from Mr. Bonnewell, was by leave withdrawn. Precedence was also given to a series of questions referring to the necessity of again convening the special committee of inquiry. The Chairman, in reply, said he considered that the letter received yesterday from the Home Secretary rendered it necessary to re-convene the committee, and he proposed that it should again meet on Monday next, at four o'clock. At a late period of the evening Mr. Spicer, the newly-elected chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee, brought up the report of the committee, announcing that Mr. Scrutton had placed himself in the hands of the committee, and that Mr. Spicer had been appointed to the vacant post. Mr. Roberts moved the postponement of the report until a motion, which had been many weeks on the paper in the name of Mrs. Surr, calling upon Mr. Scrutton to resign, had been considered. The clause and the report, which excited hostility, was one proposing to thank Mr. Scrutton for the very able and impartial manner in which he had performed his duties as chairman of the committee. After considerable discussion the amendment was lost on a division by 21 votes against 13. The Rev. Mr. Diggle then proposed to omit the clause objected to.

On a division this amendment was carried, 15 voting for and 14 against it. The further consideration was deferred. On the motion to confirm the expenditure incurred in removing the Shaftesbury and the Swift to Greenhithe, Mrs. Surr gave notice that she would move, at the first opportunity, that "six months' notice be given to the Home Secretary that it is the intention of the Board to disuse the ship Shaftesbury as an industrial school, and that it be an instruction to the Industrial Schools Committee to offer the ship for sale." A letter was read by the Chairman, containing the recommendations of the solicitors to the Board of the steps to be taken by the Board for the recovery of the money paid to the managers of St. Paul's School, in respect of the children sent to it by the Board. The managers should be called upon to pay any balance that might be due, and in default to take possession of the premises, and after disposing of them to pay themselves out of the proceeds. Mrs. Surr, in consequence of Mr. Scrutton's resignation, stated she did not intend to proceed further with her motion. The Board then proceeded to the discussion of other business, the proceedings being adjourned at some minutes past nine.

The following is the letter referred to in the speech of the Chairman.—"Whitehall, 22 November, 1881.—Sir,

With reference to the letter of the School Board for London, dated the 11th of November, and received at

the Home Office on the 12th instant, I am directed by

Secretary Sir William Vernon Harcourt to observe that

this letter was received after the decision of the Secretaries of State had been taken to close St. Paul's Industrial School, as communicated to the School Board in the letter from this department on the 11th of November instant.

The request contained in the letter of the School Board, that the Secretary of State should undertake a further official inquiry, and, if necessary, follow it up with such further proceedings as might be demanded by the evidence, might, perhaps, be regarded as superseded by a proceeding which the Secretary of State had resolved upon for the reasons stated in his letter of the 11th instant. But as the Secretary of State is of opinion that this is a case in which it is desirable that the fullest light should be thrown upon the whole subject-matter, he has carefully considered what further inquiry can be usefully undertaken beyond the departmental inquiry which has already taken place. The Secretary of State has no power by law to institute, on his own authority, any inquiry on which the witnesses can be examined on oath; and in his opinion no inquiry resting on unsworn testimony would lead, in the present state of things, to any satisfactory or practical conclusion. He has, therefore, determined to remit the whole matter to the Public Prosecutor, to whom belongs the duty of considering independently whether the facts of the case call for, and justify, any criminal proceeding in which the matter could be judicially investigated. But the defects revealed in this instance raise questions which have a wider importance than the particular issue of the management of St. Paul's Industrial School, and which involve the whole principle on which the Industrial School is founded, and under which large sums of public money are granted for their support. The Secretary of State is of opinion that the time is come when the whole matter should be submitted to the investigation of an important and independent authority; and he proposes to take measures to establish such an enquiry.—GODFREY LUSHINGTON.

"The Clerk of the School Board for London, Victoria Embankment."

## THE LATE DR. KENEALY.

On Wednesday, by order of the executors of the late Dr. Kenealy, a sale of his goods and effects took place at 6, Tavistock-square. Amongst the things sold were a grand piano, a cottage piano-forte, a carved suite of Indian furniture (covered in crimson silk), an ormolu gassier, and about 150 oil paintings by Gainsborough, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Hogarth, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. In addition to these a number of photographs relating to the Tichborne trial were put up for auction and were keenly bidding for. Amongst these were six large photographs of the Court of Queen's Bench, representing Dr. Kenealy addressing the jury for the defence; views of the Tichborne estates, and a portrait of Roger Tichborne. There were also sold some letters from Sir Robert Tichborne to the Dowager Lady Tichborne, and about 4,000 volumes of books. Some fair prices were realised.

## DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Intelligence reached Birmingham on Wednesday of the death from apoplexy of Mr. Joseph Nettlefold, at his northern residence near Pitlochry, Perthshire, on Tuesday. Mr. Nettlefold was for some time the partner of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, and since their enormous screw manufacturers passed into the hands of a company, under the title of Nettlefolds Limited, deceased had acted as chairman of the directorate. He occupied a similarly important position in connection with Perry and Co. Limited, whose gigantic pen-making business was built up by the late Sir Josiah Mason. Mr. Nettlefold was one of the wealthiest men in the district, and is reputed to have been a millionaire. Six weeks ago he presented to the town his magnificent collection of the paintings of David Cox, which has been valued at £40,000. The pictures were to become the property of the art gallery committee upon his death, which has so soon followed the munificent gift. One of the conditions of the bequest is that the paintings shall be exhibited only in a gallery lighted with electricity, which he believed was infinitely less injurious to pictures than gas.

According to present arrangements, the Marquis of Lorne will go back to Canada early in January, so as to arrive in time for the meeting of the Canadian Legislature. The Princess is expected to return to the Dominion next spring.

## AN ALLEGED ILLEGAL LOTTERY.

Eugene Cohen, picture dealer, of Queen Victoria-street, and Edward R. Powell, his manager, were charged at the Mansion House Police-court on Monday, with being rogues and vagabonds, carrying on an illegal lottery, unlawfully disposing of lottery tickets without being sanctioned by law, and obtaining money by false pretences. It was explained that a large number of circulars were issued from premises taken by the defendants in Queen Victoria-street, and forms were given to purchasers of pictures and musical instruments, entitling them to chances in a lottery, the prizes being pianos, harmoniums, and almost every conceivable musical instrument, with other articles, the winners having to pay 15 per cent. of the value of the prizes, so as to cover expenses. Numerous complaints had been made by the public as to the nature of the lottery, and letters from all parts of the kingdom had been received. Robert Sager, a detective officer, said that on Oct. 25 he went to the premises, 73, Queen Victoria-street, and saw over the door the words, "Musical and Fine Arts Distributing Agency." He entered and asked to see the pictures which were to be drawn for. A young lady told him they were not ready, and that Mr. Cohen was away. The musical instruments he could see. In the afternoon he paid a second visit and saw the same young lady. She said that Mr. Cohen had not returned, but that she could show him the instruments. She then called his attention to several pianos and harmoniums, and produced a prospectus. He looked at the paper, and pointed out two pairs of pictures, which he purchased for 5s. 6d. One of the pictures was entitled "Dangerous Moments," and another, "The Rising Young Artist." A printed form was handed to him, and he wrote his name as Edward Watling, Bushton-street, New North-road, Middlesex, and on the following morning he received another copy of the prospectus, and the two lottery tickets produced. On Nov. 1, he wrote to the office, two or three days after the drawing, and obtained a list of the winning numbers. The number on one of his tickets, H.332, appeared amongst the winning numbers, and the prize was described as "a handsome picture in heavy gold frame, value 15 guineas," and the commission as £3 5s.—By Mr. Goldberg: The four pictures had not been valued, and he was not aware that their retail value was 10s.—Robert Child, detective-sergeant, deposed that on Saturday he went to the shop in Queen Victoria-street, in company with other officers. The premises occupied by the defendants were crammed with people, and there was a large crowd outside. The glass in two of the doors was broken. The people complained bitterly of the manner in which they had been brought there. A paper had been stuck up, on which were the words, as far as he could see, "Closed to-day. A large hall will be taken as soon as possible." He saw the defendants, and took them into custody on a charge of having kept an illegal lottery, and he informed them at the same time that charges of fraud might be brought against them. They were taken to the police-station, and the crowd hooted and yelled at them as they left. On searching the premises several directories were found, and in the basement were no fewer than 7,000 prize-lists.—By Mr. Goldberg: At the time of the apprehension, there might have been a large van of pictures at the doors ready for delivery. There were pianos and harmoniums on the premises. A number of men and boys were engaged in the rooms.—Mr. Mead applied for a remand.—Mr. Goldberg said that he should produce hundreds of letters from persons who were satisfied with the pictures they had purchased. He would, on behalf of the defendant, lodge £5,000 in any bank to satisfy the claims of any parties who felt aggrieved. He contended there was no false pretence, for every one had had the real value for his money.—Alderman Owden ordered a remand, and allowed bail.

## BREWERS AND BEER-DRINKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

SIR.—Since the removal of the malt-tax the brewers have been permitted to substitute rice and maize for malt to the extent of one-third, and the saving thus effected varies from 22 to 25 per cent. Let it not be supposed, however, that the general public derives any benefit from this reduction. Their interest and enjoyment, if any there be, is confined to witnessing the additional profits accruing to the brewers. Nearly the whole artisan population depend for their beer on the licensed victuellers, and these again, as a class, are dependent on the brewers. The brewers, indeed, are virtually the owners of the public-houses, for in innumerable instances the premises are mortgaged to them as security for the large sums of money advanced to the publicans, who not only have to pay the interest, but are further compelled to purchase their beer from the mortgagors. Thus the brewers have the great majority of publicans entirely under their thumbs and can charge them whatever price they please. This has arisen mainly from the action of the licensing laws. When the holder of a licence to sell beer on his premises had been successful in creating a large and profitable trade, he naturally became anxious in the course of a few years to dispose of his business and secure his profit. Possibly, in addition to his beer licence, he had been fortunate enough to obtain a spirit licence, and had thereby largely increased the value of his premises. His property, perhaps, was situated in the midst of a growing and thriving neighbourhood, where extensive alterations and additions had converted a poor and sparsely populated district into a rich and populous one. His property, therefore, which in the first instance may have been worth so many hundreds, may thus have become worth as many thousands. But how was he to find a purchaser with the necessary amount of capital? Among those who could command the amount required, the brewers alone would be desirous of purchasing a public house. The brewer accordingly stepped forward and offered to lend the purchaser the requisite capital at five per cent. interest, on condition of having the exclusive right of supplying the house with beer. In the case of the brewer requiring more capital than the brewers were disposed to lend, as first mortgages, he was compelled to resort to the rectifiers, from whom he obtained a further loan on similar terms, endeavouring to deal with them exclusively for spirits of every description. Rectifiers, by the way, must not be confounded with distillers. Distillers are the producers of the raw spirit, whilst the rectifiers are those who rectify and compound it, imparting the usual flavours of gin, rum, brandy, whisky, geneva, hollands, &c., and who are manufacturers also of the numerous cordials—closes, aniseed, peppermint, shrub, spruce, &c. Distillers are forbidden by law to supply the publicans, and no distiller is permitted to be a rectifier. The publican, therefore, are really in the hands of the brewers and rectifiers, for the price they charge the publican regulates the price at which the publican retails his beer and spirits. The large firms of both descriptions who hold the greater portion of the liquor trade of the metropolis all charge the same price, and while they possess this practical monopoly it is hardly to be expected that they will voluntarily reduce their rate of charges. As a body they have no competitors, though they compete with each other for the custom of the publicans by the sums which they offer to lend on the trade of the houses. This, however, is no advantage either to the publican or to the public, for the more the publican borrows the more interest he has to pay: the more completely he is in their power, and the more profit he must obtain from the public. An exhibition like the one lately held at the Agricultural Hall, of the various devices by which brewers and rectifiers may add to their present by no means considerable profits, may perhaps be interesting, but it will be of very little real benefit unless it helps to open the eyes of the public to the manner in which they are taxed and hampered by those very licensing laws which it is assumed were devised for their special protection. That the people should be compelled to purchase their beer and spirits only at such places as the State directs, and to be taxed heavily for this privilege upon every glass of liquor they consume, is quite bad enough, without their being completely at the mercy of the brewers and rectifiers as to what shall be the price and quality of what they purchase.—I am, Sir, yours obediently.

## THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

In consequence of the comparative ease with which the recent robbery was carried out at the Hatton-garden District Post Office, the authorities at the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, commenced on Tuesday a survey of the various district offices in London in order to ascertain and remedy such defects as exist in the matter of their structural arrangements. In most of the district offices, although rather strong wirework rises from the counter to a height of 6 ft. from the floor of the office, officials and the public in conducting stamp, money-order, and savings-bank transactions, there is a small door at the end of the counter chiefly for the use of the telegraph messengers, and which is not unfrequently left open. In future the door in question will probably be fitted with a spring lock which can only be unfastened by means of a wire worked by a person on the counter side. The survey will be extended to the chief offices in the large provincial towns. Although at the metropolitan receiving houses the mail bags are for the most part kept inside the counters, the Post Office authorities will, it is stated, issue instructions calculated to insure their perfect safety until called for by the man in charge of the mail-cart. On this subject a correspondent writes: "I think the great diamond robbery might have been avoided by enclosing the gas meter in a case, with a lock." Mr. W. D. Chadwick, a watchmaker and jeweller, carrying on business at Coventry, called at Scotland-yard last evening, and stated that among the letters stolen one addressed to him containing 6,000 sapphires and 2,000 pairs of garnet jewel holes. A precise description of these jewels was given, which may assist the police in their investigations. A correspondent telegraphed last evening from Plymouth: "Intelligence reached Plymouth on Tuesday night that an official of high standing at Dartmoor prison left Princeton-to-day to lodge information with the Criminal Investigation Department respecting the great diamond robbery from the Hatton-garden Post Office. The disclosures are understood to have been made by a convict who had a foreknowledge that the robbery would be attempted. From the facts he has detailed, it appears that the scheme was conceived before his conviction, which was very recent, and that the conspirators have awaited a favourable opportunity for carrying it out. It is anticipated that arrests will result from the clue thus obtained."

By instructions received from the Postmaster-General a commissioners has been told off to each of the metropolitan Post Offices in charge of female clerks, and will remain on duty during the pressure of business hours.

The official list of the values placed upon the articles in the 35 registered letters stolen from the Hatton-garden Post Office is as follows:—There were eleven packets of cut and uncut diamonds, insured respectively for £400, £24, £32, £5,000, £2,500, £275, £100, £250, £4,000, £200, £250, £240, and two packets of sapphires, for £300. There were also twenty-one other packets in the bag, valued respectively at £50 10s., £27 10s., £10, £11, £10, £150, £2 5s., £1 4s., £2 10s., £24, £25, £150, £2, £1 2s., £3 10s., £1 10s., £10 17s., £2, £2 10s., £2 10s. The total value is £14,512 7s. 2d. In this list some title deeds are valued at £150. There is every reason to believe that several of the packets were insured for amounts much in excess of their real value, but it is not anticipated that the offices will attempt to dispute any of the claims. It is upon authority denied that any official from Dartmoor has been to Scotland-yard, and no information has been received that any one is en route for that office. The statement that the police have a clue to the perpetrators of the robbery is, it is also said, without foundation, although several statements have been made and duly investigated by the officers in charge of the case, Chief Inspector Shore and Inspector Peel. The informations which are laid have hitherto rested upon statements that different persons have been heard

## THE POLICE COURTS.

## Mansion House.

**THE LAST OF HIS RACE.**—Alexander McLean, an elderly man, keeper of premises in St. Paul's churchyard, was charged, on Tuesday, with threatening the life of his wife and child.—Mrs. McLean said the defendant sat on the edge of the bed, and, with a penknife, threatened to kill her and her son, aged six. He ground his teeth, and thrust the knife into the bed. Afterwards he placed it against witness's back, and brandished it over her head. Next he struck a chair furiously with a poker, and presently said to the child, "Kiss me, my son; I am going to kill you to-night; you are the last of my race, the last of the McLeans; I shall kill you first, and your mother afterwards." He then went to the knife-box in the next room, and she, seizing the opportunity, rushed, in her night-dress, downstairs to the street, where she remained until a policeman came.—The defendant said that he wished to be separated from his wife, and would allow her 10s. a week.—Mrs. McLean stated that she would gladly accept the offer, for she was afraid to live with him.—The case was remanded.

## Bow-street.

**A CRUEL HOAX.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Hart, of the firm of Butler, McColloch & Co., herbalists, of Covent-garden, applied to Mr. Vaughan with reference to an advertisement which had been inserted in the *Daily Chronicle*, without the sanction of the firm, for several women to pack herbs, &c., in their warehouse, no previous knowledge being necessary; the wages to be 15s. per week, and application to be made on Tuesday to the above firm. It being market-day, and upwards of 500 women having applied, great inconvenience and annoyance was caused, two constables being necessary to move the women away. The present application was made with a view of ascertaining what steps could be taken to punish the perpetrator of this hoax.—Mr. Vaughan said it was a very mischievous thing, and thought that the women who had been so imposed upon had been victimised to greater extent even than the firm, though great annoyance must have been caused to them. There had, however, been no actual fraud, and the perpetrator of so cruel a hoax was not answerable to the criminal law. If his name could be ascertained the women could sue him for damages.

**THE OSTER, THE CARMAN, AND THE WATCH.**—On Thursday, Edward Williams, 22, living in Seymour-street, Euston-road, was charged with stealing a silver watch and gold chain; and a cab-driver, named Walter G. Halling, was charged with being concerned in the robbery.—The prosecutor, Mr. Henry Howard, a retired surgeon, had been to Bow-street police-station to prefer a charge of theft against a woman. The charge was, however, abandoned, and as he was leaving the station he entered into an explanation of the circumstances with the prisoner Williams and some others who were standing by. While engaged in conversation, and as they were proceeding down Russell-street, the prisoner snatched the prosecutor's watch out of his pocket, tore it and the chain from his waistcoat, and ran towards Halling's cab, which was standing in Catherine-street. He jumped in, but upon a cry of "Police" being raised and some constables coming up, he got out again and attempted to escape. He was arrested, and on the way to the station Halling attempted to rescue him. Williams was seen to drop something, which was picked up by Halling and handed to another man in the crowd.—The prisoners were committed for trial.

## Worship-street.

**HALLELUJAH!**—On Monday, James Clarke, 19, described as a labourer, of Coventry-street, Bethnal-green, was charged with disorderly conduct in a place of public worship, and with disturbing a congregation.—Mr. Abbott, for the prosecution, said his clients were the leaders of the Salvation Army, who, in their religious services held in a railway arch in Bethnal-green, had been subject to great interruption.—The evidence of a man named Nobbs, an engineer, and member of the Army, showed that, on Saturday night, the prisoner, during the service, shouted out Hallelujah during the singing. A man was sent to sit behind him, and he heard the prisoner make use of bad language, so that persons around must have heard him. The prisoner had before been turned out for interrupting the service.—Mr. Hannay said that the railway arch, being a place licensed for public worship, the law of the land, which protected such places, must be enforced, without regard to feelings or sympathies for or against the Army. This was a bad case, and he should send the prisoner to gaol for 14 days, with hard labour, without the option of a fine.

## Westminster.

**THE "GENTLEMAN" AND THE SHOP GIRL.**—Matilda Gantlett, assistant to a widowed mother, who keeps a cigar shop in Sloane-square, appeared to a summons taken out by Seymour Browne, gentleman, Dean-street, Park-lane, for an assault on the 12th inst. She preferred a cross-summons against Browne for using abusive and filthy language to her.—The first complainant, a young fellow seventeen years old, said that he lived with his mother, the Hon. Mrs. Browne, at 6, Dean-street, Park-lane. The young woman was a comparative stranger to him. On the afternoon of Saturday week he went into the tobacconist's shop, where she served, and called for a penny box of matches. She refused to serve him, and as he and his brother were leaving the shop she rushed after him, seized his hat, and smashed it over his head. He did not hear any rude language addressed to the young woman.—The defendant said that this young man and three friends had been in the habit for some months past of annoying her. Whenever they passed the shop they knocked the showboards down outside, pushed each other into the shop, hallooed and shouted at the doorway, and made use of bad language.—In cross-examination, the complainant admitted that he called the young woman a "—old cow," and used other similar expressions.—The defendant remarked, amidst some laughter, that it was a wonder she did not smash the complainant's head rather than his hat, so offensive was the language he used.—Complainant observed that he did not use any bad language till his hat was smashed. What else could he do? He was too much the gentleman to strike a woman.—Mr. George Browne, an elder brother of the complainant, also residing at Dean-street, Park-lane, was called as a witness to prove the assault, which was, however, not denied.—The cross-summons taken out by Miss Gantlett was then proceeded with.—Complainant having repeated her previous evidence, Mr. Partridge dismissed the case of Seymour Browne against the young woman, and fined Browne 40s. and costs.—The defendant was removed to the cells in default of payment.

## Clerkenwell.

**MORE SMUGGLING.**—On Thursday, Henry Burns, 50, a master mariner, of 37, Gibson-square, Islington, was charged on remand with harbouring and concealing 64 boxes of cigars, about 7lbs. of tobacco, and two cases of perfumed spirits, contrary to the custom laws.—The defendant is the captain of the steamship *Commerical*, trading between London and Jersey.—Mr. A. W. Starkey, customs officer, prosecuted; and Mr. Ricketts appeared for the defendant, who pleaded guilty.—Mr. Starkey informed the magistrate that a penalty amounting to three times the duty on the smuggled articles could be inflicted, which in this case would amount to £139.—Mr. Ricketts urged that a far less penalty should be inflicted. Defendant had been a captain for 37 years, and bore an unimpeachable character. His salary did not amount to £200 a year, and he had a family of three or four children. He had at once admitted the offence when taxed with it, having bought the cigars and tobacco from another captain, for the sake of making a few pounds profit, which was no doubt a foolish act. He had made no secret of the matter, and one of his friends had no doubt betrayed him. He had no opportunity of carrying on a wholesale smuggling business.—Evidence as to the good character of the defendant having been given, Mr. Barstow said this was a very serious offence, and such a fine ought to be inflicted as to deter others from smuggling. It was difficult to discover smuggling; and the penalty ought to be high, in fact, almost ruinous, so that it should be a ruinous thing to attempt smuggling. He thought, in the circumstances of the present case, a penalty of double the duty should be inflicted, which amounted to a fine of £84 17s. 4d.—The money was paid.

## Southwark.

**A FEMALE SMUGGLER.**—On Thursday, Alice Herring, 35, a well-known smuggler, living at 35, Queen-street, Bermondsey, was brought up in custody charged with

having concealed upon her person, 7lbs. of foreign manufactured tobacco, with intent to defraud her Majesty's Revenue.—John Haigh, a detective officer, said that about two on Wednesday afternoon, he met the prisoner in Tooley-street, with something rather bulky under her jacket. Knowing her to be a notorious smuggler, he stopped her, and on lifting her jacket, he found a bundle. He asked her what it contained, and she replied, "Only a little tobacco." Witness took her to the station-house, and found 7lb. of tobacco.—Joseph Spencer, an officer of customs, said he had examined the tobacco, and found it to be of foreign manufacture. The single value and duty was £1 17s. 4d.—Sergeant Elmer, the gaoler, in answer to his worship, said that the prisoner was well-known as a smuggler, having been three times convicted within the last twelve weeks.—The magistrate ordered her to pay £5, and in default to be sent to prison for two months.

**THE DOCTOR AND THE DEAF MUTE.**—On Thursday, Mr. George Bowser, described as a surgeon, Indian Emigration Department, residing at No. 10, Robert-street, Blackfriars-road, was summoned by the Society for the Protection of Women and Children for assaulting Jane M. Awe, a deaf and dumb girl, under sixteen years of age.—Mr. Bridge, after hearing the evidence, committed the prisoner (who reserved his defence) for trial at the next Surrey Sessions, and agreed to accept bail for his appearance.

## Hammersmith.

**MORE WELSHING.**—On Monday, James Henden, a waiter, was charged with stealing £3 10s. from Edward Thomas Taylor, a barman out of business.—The prosecutor stated that on Saturday afternoon he went to the Little Bridge Running Grounds, accompanied by the prisoner, who met two other men, whom they joined. They wanted him to bet, but he refused, and he was knocked down and kicked, his clothes being torn. He was pulled into the Atha public-house, adjoining the grounds, where he was again knocked down, and his legs held, while the prisoner, who was on the top of him, took the money from an inside breast pocket. A constable who came in at the time, received two sovereigns from the prisoner, who handed them to him thinking he was one of his companions.—Mr. Clayton, who defended, cross-examined the prosecutor, who said they demanded £8 of him for bets and called him a welsher. He was hunted, but did not take refuge in the public-house. He denied handing the prisoner £2 before he was knocked down.—Constable Day said he was called to the public-house, and found the prosecutor on the floor with the prisoner on top of him, rising his pockets.—Police-constable Cooper said he saw the prisoner on the top of the prosecutor. The prisoner turned his left hand round, and addressed his companions, saying, "Collar." Witness caught hold of his arm and took two sovereigns from his hand. He took the prisoner into custody.—Mr. Clayton, in defence, said the prosecutor, who refused to pay the bets which he lost, took refuge in the public-house, where he gave the prisoner £2. When the police came Taylor wanted the money refunded, and then a struggle ensued.—Mr. Sheil said it was a case for a jury, and the prisoner was formally remanded.

**CAUTION TO PAWNBROKERS.**—On Wednesday, Arthur Pitman, an assistant to a pawnbroker, living in Bramley-road, Notting-hill, was summoned for taking in pledge a pair of new boots from Amelia Cox, apparently under 16.

The girl was charged with stealing two pairs of boots belonging to Frederick Jordan, of the Clarendon-road, which boots she pledged. The magistrate disposed of her case by taking the mother's recognisance for her appearance to receive judgment when called upon, as a lady had consented to receive her into a home.—The mother of the girl stated that she was 14 years of age that day.—Amelia Cox, the girl, who was tall for her age, said she pledged one pair of boots with the defendant. She asked 5s., but he gave her 4s., and did not put any questions to her.—The defendant said he was deceived by the girl's appearance. He though she was older.—Mr. Sheil said the defendant had been guilty of gross negligence, and fined him the full penalty of £5, with 2s. costs.—The other pair of boots were also pledged, but the summons against William Ives, the defendant, who took them in, was dismissed, as the girl had told him she was 17 on her next birthday. Mr. Sheil cautioning him to be careful not to take in new boots from a girl in that way again.

## GROSS OFFENCE BY BOYS.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, five lads, named Joseph Cowley, 21, George Cowley, 18 (brothers), Sidney Gardner, 17, George Vickery, 16, and Arthur Prestridge, 16, all described as labourers, were indicted for the wilful murder of Agnes Jacques. They were also charged with assaulting the deceased and causing her actual bodily harm, and a third indictment charged them with having indecently assaulted the deceased.

—Mr. Poland and Mr. Montagu Williams conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Public Prosecutor; Mr. Willey Wright appeared for the two Cowleys, and Mr. Forrest Fulton was instructed to defend Prestridge. The other two prisoners, Vickery and Gardner, were undefended by counsel, but at the request of the learned judge Mr. Fulton consented to watch the case on their behalf.—Mr. Poland, in opening the case to the jury, described it as one of a very horrible character. The deceased was a widow, only 35 years of age, and at twelve o'clock at night she was at Tooting in a state of intoxication. While in this condition she was alleged to have been attacked by some or all of the prisoners while on the high road from Tooting to London, and some acts of indecency were perpetrated upon her. She was then carried to a piece of waste ground close by, and at this spot the acts were committed which led to the present charge against the prisoners. The facts are entirely unfit for publication, and it will be sufficient to state that the prisoners were charged with an outrage of the most atrocious character, the result being that the unhappy woman died from the effects of the injuries she received. The main question in the inquiry was whether the identity of the prisoners as the persons by whom the outrage was committed was sufficiently established by the evidence.—At the close of the case for the prosecution, upon the suggestion of Mr. Willey Wright, Mr. Justice Hawkins expressed his opinion that there was no evidence whatever to go to the jury as regards George Cowley upon the charge of murder.—Mr. Justice Hawkins then asked Mr. Poland what evidence he relied upon as affecting the other prisoners upon the charge of murder. The death of the deceased was alleged to have been occasioned by one brutal act of violence, but even supposing the jury should think this act was committed by one of the prisoners, he did not see any evidence to show that the others concurred, or were aware that this act was committed.—Mr. Poland admitted that a great difficulty existed to prove what occurred, and the charge mainly rested upon the statements made by the prisoners themselves, which could not be acted upon, and upon which it would not be right to ask the jury to convict the prisoners.—Mr. Justice Hawkins then addressed the jury, and said that, no doubt, a most horrible and brutal outrage had been committed upon this unhappy woman, but whatever suspicion they might entertain upon this subject, it appeared to him there was not sufficient legal evidence to justify the jury in convicting the prisoners upon the present charge.—The jury, consequently returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—The prisoners then had a short conference with their learned counsel, and the result was that Joseph Cowley and Arthur Prestridge pleaded guilty to another indictment charging them with having committed an indecent assault upon the deceased woman. The other prisoners, George Cowley, Sidney Gardner, and George Vickery pleaded not guilty, and the charge of indecent assault against them was proceeded with.—Some of the evidence given in the former case was again read to the jury, and in the result the jury acquitted George Cowley and Gardner and found Vickery guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth and the bad example set by the older boys.—Witnesses were called who gave the prisoners Joseph Cowley, Vickery, and Prestridge a good character.—On Friday the prisoners were sentenced by Mr. Justice Hawkins. Cowley, who had been in prison for four months, to sixteen months' hard labour; Vickery, who had been recommended to mercy by the jury on the ground of his youth, and that he had been led away by the older prisoners, to six months' hard labour; and Prestridge to six months' hard labour.

The nomination is fixed for Wednesday next, the 30th inst., and the polling for Tuesday, December 6.

## THE DOUBLE MURDER AT NOTTINGHAM.

During last Sunday night the boy Westby, who is charged with the murder of his father and that of a fellow-elder named William Onions, did not show quite so much indifference. The chaplain of the gaol has had interviews with him, the result being that the lad made a full confession, saying that the boy Onions had long been very tantalising, and would not take a fair share of office work. The consequence was that Westby, who had been reading sensational books, made up his mind to kill him. To show the extent of the premeditation, it seems that he went to a shop in George-street, on Oct. 11th, and bought the carving knife for £1, saying that he wanted it to cut paper with. He seems to have made up his mind to kill Onions on Wednesday evening, but circumstances would not permit. He therefore waited until Mr. Fraser, his master, had left the office on Friday, and then he asked Onions to pick something off the floor. While the little fellow was thus stooping, Westby, to use his own words, struck him at the back of the head with an iron stanchion, which had been taken from the window. This having rendered the boy insensible, Westby seized the carving-knife and killed him with it, hacking the body all over. On Monday the inquest on the body of Onions was held at the watchhouse, and the prisoner was placed in the room. He is a tall, thin, pale-faced lad, having large eyes and thick black hair. Evidence was given as to the facts, and in the end, the prisoner declining to say anything, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against him.

The second inquest in connection with the recent murders, that upon the body of Henry Smith Westby, father of the prisoner, was held on Tuesday. The widow having given evidence as to what took place, left the table, and seeing the prisoner close to her as she turned round, began to weep bitterly. She put her head on his shoulder appealing to him to speak to her, but in the most callous way he turned his head from her, saying, "Don't act soft." The facts having been proved, the prisoner was committed for trial on a charge of Wilful Murder.

In the full confession which has been made by the murderer, he says, that he contemplated the murder of his father for a long time before he mustered courage and found a suitable opportunity to carry out his design. His only reason for the murder seems to have been that Westby, sen., from time to time remonstrated with him with regard to his eccentric, objectionable proceedings. He expresses no regret, but says that he bore Onions no ill-will, and merely practised upon him to "strengthen his nerve." He first stunned Onions with a bar of iron, but that Onions made a terrible noise, and being afraid that the neighbours would hear, Westby chopped him about the head with a knife. He expresses surprise that the neighbours did not hear the struggle in the office. He then went out, purchased the revolver, and returned to the office. He went to the room where he had murdered the boy, struck a match, and made sure that his victim was quite dead. On leaving the room he locked the door, but noticing that the handle was stained with blood he struck another match and hunted up an old duster, with which he carefully wiped the knob. He then locked up, and left the premises. He stayed out rather late, practising aiming with the new-purchased revolver. When his father first came out of the bedroom he shot at him point blank. The old man turned and ran upstairs. He thought he had missed, and fired again at his father's back. At that time he was without his boots and overcoat, but he picked them up and ran off with them both in his hands. He was determined to shoot the first person he met. He never halted or met any one until he got to Talbot-street. There, seeing no one, and hearing or seeing nothing to lead him to believe that there was any one in pursuit, he sat down on a doorstep, put on his boots and coat, and reloaded the chamber of the revolver which he had discharged at his father at home. He then made for the outhouse on Lenton Sands, intending to rest there awhile, and afterwards make off across country. He fell fast asleep, and when he awoke it was broad daylight, and about eight o'clock. He dared not venture out then, but stayed on waiting for the darkness until he was caught. He denies all desire or intention to harm his employer, Mr. Fraser, saying that he has always been kind and a good friend to him.—On Tuesday afternoon the remains of the boy Onions were interred in the general cemetery, Notting-ham, in the presence of an orderly crowd of several thousand persons.

## HANGED.

Alfred Gough, a travelling hawker, was on Monday hanged at Derby gaol, for the murder of a little girl, six years of age, named Eleanor Windle. On the 20th of last August, the deceased and other children were "blackberrying" in a lonely part of the country at Brimington, near Chesterfield, when the culprit decoyed her away, and having outraged her, strangled her and threw the body into a plantation, where it was subsequently discovered by a man named Brown. Sunday, the culprit devoted to religious reading, writing, and prayer, and continued to do so until about three o'clock on Monday morning, when he retired to rest. At six o'clock he rose, and had a somewhat hearty breakfast. Arrived at the scaffold, the culprit walked up the platform with a firm step, between two warders. Death appeared to be instantaneous. The convict left the following written confession: "Her Majesty's Prison, Derby, Nov. 31, 1881.—To the Minister.—Sir, I now take my pen in hand to write a few lines to you to thank you for being so good and kind to me, a poor unfortunate prisoner, who has committed such a fearful wicked crime. I hope the Lord will forgive me for it. I am very sorry for it. If I had a hundred lives I would give them to call that poor sweet innocent little girl back to life, but it cannot be. The Lord has taken her soul to heaven, to be with the angels of glory in that bright and happy land above, where there is no sorrow, but all bliss and happiness, to which I hope my Lord and Saviour will lift me up, and wash all my wicked sins away, and make me as white as snow, and to sing the praise of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, for ever and ever, amen. Good-bye, God bless you, sir, for being so kind to me, a poor sinner. I shall soon be cold and in the dust, but hope to be forgiven, and rise in glory at the last day. So no more.—Yours truly, ALFRED GOUGH."

THE LORD CHANCELLOR ON FLOGGING.—Mr. George Mitchell, of Brompton, as president of the Anti-Flogging League, recently laid before the Lord Chancellor a case of birching at the Somerton Petty Sessions. A boy eleven years of age was brought before Mr. Dickenson and Colonel Pinney for stealing apples valued at 2d. The magistrate fined him 2s. 6d. and ordered him to receive six strokes of the birch rod. Mr. Mitchell complained of the cruelty of the sentence, and asked if such gentlemen should not be removed from the Commission of the Peace. The following is the reply of the Lord Chancellor:—"House of Lords, Nov. 22, 1881. Sir.—I directed by the Lord Chancellor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., and to say that his lordship is unable to agree with your opinion as to the inappropriateness of correcting petty pilfering by children by a moderate corporal chastisement, which, in his judgment, is far more humane than either sending them to prison, where they might become demoralised, or leaving them to repeat such offences with impunity, and so grow up in dishonest habits; and that the corporal punishment inflicted in the case to which you refer does not appear to the Lord Chancellor to have been excessive. I am, sir, your obedient servant, KENNETH MUIR MAC KENZIE, Principal Secy. George Mitchell, Esq."

A body of men removing some earth in connection with the erection of a new mansion for Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, at Halton, near Aylesbury, on Monday, came upon a human skeleton. It lay about a foot beneath the surface, and the base of the skull had been struck by some instrument, probably a ploughshare. A weapon, bearing resemblance to either a dagger or a head of a spear, was found fixed in the breast. The skeleton was in a perfect state of preservation.

## BRAWLING AT ST. JAMES'S, HATCHAM.

On Tuesday, at the Greenwich Police-court, Wm. Henry Sanders, churchwarden of St. James's, Hatcham, appeared to two summonses at the instance of the Rev. James Pearson, curate, the first for being unlawfully guilty of "indecent" behaviour in the said church, during the celebration of divine service, and the second for molesting and disturbing the Rev. G. Skinner, then being the preacher duly authorised to preach in the said church.—Mr. Edwin Layman, barrister, who appeared for the prosecution, explained that the summonses were taken out under the Brawling Act. The offence was one which was, unfortunately, only too common nowadays. Mr. Sanders would contend that he was provoked to this unseemly interruption, but the (Mr. Layman) said that no provocation would justify such conduct.—The Rev. H. A. Walker, vicar of St. James's, Hatcham, said he conducted the service on Sunday morning, the 13th inst. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, who had said but a few words respecting the text, when Mr. Sanders jumped up from his seat and spoke to a person on the opposite side, after which he went into the vestry and returned with some papers, which he gave to the other person. Afterwards he walked towards the pulpit, and addressing the preacher, said: "That is not the truth; you have no right to say that." The rev. gentleman was severely cross-examined by the defendant, as were the other witnesses who appeared against him.—In defence, Mr. Sanders, addressing himself to the first case, denied that he had been guilty of "indecent" behaviour by getting up from his seat and getting some notes from the vestry.—Mr. Balguy told the defendant he agreed with him on that point.—Concerning the interruption of the preacher, Mr. Sanders submitted that, under certain circumstances, as shown in the case of "Hutchins and Denzil," he would have been justified, as churchwarden, in turning the preacher out of the church. He contended that the preacher at St. James's on the morning in question was guilty of "indecent" conduct within the meaning of the decision he quoted. The whole of the sermon was laying down that the clergy had no right to obey the law in matters ecclesiastical, and the preacher spoke of Mr. Green, in reference to whom he said it was high time, when a priest had been in prison six months, to speak out.—Mr. Balguy: Did it not occur to you, in expressing your opinion thus openly in the church, that persons holding opposite views might jump up also, and a general scene of tumult result?—Defendant: I hold that I prevented a scene of riot, as, if I had not spoken, others who felt as ignorant would have done so more strongly.—The magistrate, in the result, said that if the defendant would give an undertaking not to interfere under similar circumstances in future he would allow the summons to stand over for a month, in order that defendant and the vicar might be brought before the bishop.—This was, after some time spent in discussing the matter, agreed to.

## SATURDAY'S POLICE.

## City of London Summons Court.

EXTRAORDINARY STREET ACCIDENT.—John Rice, carman, in the employ of Mr. Williams, carman and contractor of Bankside, was summoned for driving to the common danger of the passengers with his horse and cart in Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Mr. Chatham, solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. W. T. Beard, jun., appeared for the defendant.—The evidence of Police-constable Segrove, 485, was that defendant was driving a cart laden with bricks at a sharp pace, and ran into a traveller's trap. He tried to pull up to avoid the collision, but having no chain on the wheel, the weight of the cart pushed the horse along, and the shafts struck the trap, knocking both the coachman and the traveller out into the road, and smashed the trap in pieces. The hind wheels were separated from the shafts, and the horse ran away with the shafts and part of the fore carriage. The animal ran down the hill at a very fast pace, and came in collision with a baker's barrow.—Alderman Sir Thomas Owden said he did not consider it necessary to call any further evidence. On the constable's own showing the defendant was not driving recklessly, and endeavoured to pull up. The only neglect on his part seemed to be that he did not put the chain on the wheel. He should dismiss the summons, leaving the parties to their civil remedy.

## Guildhall.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Mr. Thomas James Smith, of North Jury-street, Winchester, appeared to his recognisances in answer to a charge of obtaining a £500 bill of exchange under false pretences. The facts were that the prosecutor, Mr. William Williams had two mines for sale and the defendant undertook to dispose of them or to turn them into a company. Not being able to sell them, he tried to turn them into a company, but he required money to provide the preliminary expenses. He therefore drew upon the prosecutor for £500. He accepted the bill. That led to other bill transactions, and they drew upon each other to the extent of between £2,000 and £3,000 each. The complainant asserted that he had to meet all his own bills and those of the defendant also, but it was contended on the part of the defendant that these were mutual accommodation matters between them, and that it was simply a matter of account.—Mr. Metcalfe, for defendant, stated that he had authority for stating that the prosecutor wished to withdraw it.—As no one appeared for the prosecution the prisoner was dismissed.

## Mansion House.

GENTLEMANLY RUFFIANISM.—Edward Gillam, 20, Hopton-road, Streatham, was charged with violently assaulting Mr. Robert Charles Cook, builder, Norton Folgate.—Complainant stated that about eleven o'clock the previous night, he, with a friend, was waiting for an omnibus near the corner of Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street; some one he believed to be the prisoner, pushed roughly against him, and he spoke to him. The prisoner thereupon struck him a severe blow in the face, knocked him into the road in front of an omnibus, and severely beat him about the head with his umbrella. There were three or four companions with the prisoner, who surrounded him also, and one of them dealt him a severe blow on the right jaw remarking, "He'll remember this to-morrow." His hat was smashed, and his face was covered with blood. A constable came up and separating them took the prisoner into custody. One of the bus conductors called the prisoner a vagabond for beating him (complainant) with the umbrella in the way he did. At the time the constable came up, he (complainant) was under the heads of the horses in one of the omnibuses.—Mr. Samuel Catlike, a friend of the complainant, gave corroborative evidence.—Prisoner: Were you perfectly sober?—Witness: I think that is a very impudent question to ask, but I was certainly. —Police-constable Keay deposed to having, a few minutes previous to the occurrence, spoken to the prisoner and his companions, who were standing at the bottom of Talbot-court, and completely obstructing the pedestrian traffic.—Prisoner, in defence, stated that he was a clerk in the establishment of Messrs. Hanson, Pudding-lane, and, with five or six other clerks, had only just left his employment. Complainant was pushed by a bus man, who immediately struck him (complainant), and seized him by the throat. He used his umbrella in self-defence.—Walter Ware, De Beauvoir-road, a clerk in the same employ, was called to corroborate this statement, as was Walter Kirby; but in cross-examination the former admitted hearing the bus-driver call the prisoner a vagabond for using his umbrella in the way he did.—The Lord Mayor said there did not appear to be any justification whatever for the assault. Defendant would have to pay a fine of £5.

## Bow-street.

SAD CASE OF POVERTY.—A woman named Susan Hardman, the wife of a law writer, was charged with stealing two bed quilts and a sheet, the property of Daniel Vitain, of 9, Bull Inn-court.—About a fortnight ago, prisoner and her husband took a room in the prosecutor's house, for which they paid £6. in advance and were to pay the same amount weekly. The second week's rent was not paid, and in consequence of an intimation given to the prosecutor's wife she searched the prisoner's room and found the articles forming the subject of the present charge were missing. She handed Police-constable Ellis two pawn tickets for the articles, and stated that she had pawned them through want. She also alleged that her husband had neglected her. In consequence of the weak state of her health, the prisoner was remanded to the House of Detention for a week, where she was admitted into the infirmary. Inquiries were made concerning her, and it was found that she and her husband with their daughter, a girl of 16, occupied a room at the top of the house in Bull Inn-court, and as far as could be ascertained they were respectable people. It appeared they had suffered many privations, and the husband stated that his earnings of late had been very small. Sometimes he had earned £10 per day, and there had been occasions when he had only received that amount for a whole week. Both he and the prisoner presented a most pitiable appearance in court, their pale emaciated faces giving the strongest confirmation to the story of their poverty. The woman on the present occasion was brought from the House of Detention in a tub, and a certificate from the surgeon stated that she was suffering from "poor gout," engendered by the want of necessary food. It was suggested that the husband should give up the room, and provide himself with other lodgings, and in the meantime his wife should go back to the infirmary, where she would get better attention than he could possibly afford her, and possibly he might get some work to do, before she was brought to the court again. As she said she was "very comfortable" at the House of Detention, she was remanded for another week.

BOARD OF TRADE PROSECUTIONS.—Captain T. W. Freeman, of the steamer *Belleophon*, was fined £20 and two guineas costs under the Merchants' Shipping Act, for unlawfully refusing to give a passage to a sick seaman from Shanghai when requested to do so by the Consul.—Captain W. J. James, of the steamer *Severn*, was fined £5 and costs for unlawfully carrying ten seamen to sea without entering into the necessary agreement provided by the Merchants' Shipping Act.

## Marlborough-street.

ROBBERY OF HAMS.—Patrick Dempsey and Richard Rawley, two young men, were charged with breaking into the warehouse of Messrs. Buckingham Brothers, No. 2, Newport-court, and stealing twenty-five hams.—Richard Bellamy, drover, in the employ of the prosecutors, stated that he left everything safe on the premises on Thursday. In consequence of what he was told by a nephew he went last night to the warehouse, and asked a constable who was passing to keep a lookout while he went for the keys. On opening the warehouse he found the hams gone. Some of the windows had been broken. He knew both prisoners by sight. That (Saturday) morning he went with a detective to Dempsey's room and found some of the hams.—Jane Barnes, a girl living in Newport-court, stated that she saw a young man come out of the warehouse with a sack on his back containing something heavy. She believed one of the prisoners to be the person.—A reward was offered for and granted.

ALLEGED "LONG FIRE" SWINDLING.—Robert Lohan, George Murray Wood, and Robert Taylor Noble, well-dressed men, charged with stealing a clock of the value of £12, from Mr. Evans, watch and clock maker, of Mount-street, Gravener-square, and also other pro-

perty from West-end tradesmen, by means of fraudulent pretences, were again brought up.—Mr. St. John Wontner appeared on behalf of the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Thorne appeared for Wood. Lohan conducted his own case. The voluminous evidence taken on the previous occasions was read over.—After further evidence had been given, Mr. Mansfield committed the prisoners for trial.

## Marylebone.

SPARRING WITH A WIFE.—William Stark, 35, baker, living at No. 2, Queen's-square, Marylebone, was charged with assaulting and beating his wife. The prosecutor, who bore the marks of severe ill-treatment on her head, face, and arms, said that when the prisoner came home on Thursday he began to quarrel with her. Taking his coat off he spurned up to her as if she were a man. He struck her five times on the head and neck, and several times on the arm. Her children were screaming all the time. On the preceding day he treated her in the same way.—Carden, one of the warrant officers, said he apprehended the prisoner, who said, "Yes, I did strike her, and I am sorry for it."—The wife stated that her husband had told her that if she put him into prison he would treat her nine times worse when he came out, and that he would be the death of her. One of their children had been burned to death and her husband was the cause of it. She now asked for a separation from him.—The prisoner said she aggravated him. He urged her not to ask for a separation.—Mr. Cooke sentenced prisoner to six months hard labour, and granted a separation order with an allowance of 10s. a week for the wife.

## Clerkenwell.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A COLLECTOR.—Herbert Newton, aged 22, respectably dressed, giving his address as 13, Russell-road, Holloway, was brought up from Salisbury by detective inspector Charles Dodd, of the Y division, charged with stealing 54 dock warrants relating to spirits and wine of the value of £400, and £1,018 in money, the property and moneys of Richard Gibbons Ellery, ale, wine, and spirit merchant, 42, St. Pancras-road, King's-cross, his master.—Mr. St. John Wontner, solicitor for the prosecution, stated that it was a part of the prisoner's duty to collect moneys on behalf of the prosecutor, and to place them in the bank. The fraud was found out by an accident. Prisoner absconded, taking with him £400 of dock warrants.—Prisoner was remanded until Friday next.

MYSTERIC DISAPPEARANCE.—Amongst the applicants for the magistrate's advice and assistance was Mrs. Maria Knight, of 37, Whiskin-street, Clerkenwell, who consulted Mr. Barstow with respect to the mysterious disappearance of her husband, John Henry Knight. Applicant stated that her husband, a boot and shoe rivetter, left home on Monday week to seek for work, but he had never returned, and she could gain no tidings of his whereabouts. A few days after he left she received a letter from her husband stating that he had left London to see if he could get work, and that if he could not that he should commit suicide. The description of the missing man is—aged 33, complexion fair, light moustache, no whiskers, dress dark plaid trousers, dark brown figured coat and waistcoat, black overcoat, side spring boots. The two first fingers of the right hand are disfigured through having been crushed at one time.—Mr. Barstow said no doubt the press would take notice of the application.—The applicant, who appeared in great distress, thanked his worship.

ALLEGED CARELESSLY TO A CHILD.—Selina Crowden, aged 45, married, of 1, Lampeter-street, Shepperton-road, Irlington, was charged with cruelly neglecting, ill-treating and violently assaulting her stepson Richard Crowden, aged six years. The child, who was produced in court, is "a boy of skin and bone," his arms and legs not being so thick as a newly born baby's, whilst it was stated by Inspector Finnie, that he did not weigh more than 30 lbs., although for his age he ought to weigh at least over 40 lbs. His fingers showed marks of severe biting, and his head was a mass of sores. For months the child had been without food during the whole day whilst the father was out at work. She had beaten him severely with a stick and a strap until he could hardly stand, whilst upon several occasions she had been cruel enough to take hold of the child's fingers and to bite them in a very savage manner.—Prisoner, in answer to the charge, stated that her husband whenever he found the child was dirty in its habits used to beat it, and that she was quite innocent of this charge.—Mr. Barstow remanded the prisoner and ordered that the child should be taken to the workhouse.

## Westminster.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—George Hallan, 32, artist, of 55, Hyde-street, Battersea, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Grosvenor-road. He was further charged with violently assaulting the station-master of the Grosvenor-road station. At a quarter-past twelve that (Saturday) morning the prisoner, who was very drunk, entered the booking-office, and demanded a ticket to Clapham Junction. He was told that the last train had gone, but he refused to leave the office, and committed a nuisance. He was not allowed to go on the platform, and eventually Mr. Lankeman, the station-master, ordered him to leave. As he would not go, and used very bad language, he was ejected. When put outside he called Mr. Lankeman a very foul name, and lifting a heavy stick he carried, struck him several blows over the arms and body, which occasioned severe bruises.—Prisoner made a rambling statement to the effect that he was pushed and badly treated by the station officials, but this was entirely disproved, and it was shown that he behaved in a most offensive manner.—Mr. D'Eyncourt told the prisoner that his conduct was of the most abominable character. He fined him £5, or one month's hard labour for the assault.—He was removed to the cells in default of payment.

STICKING THE MONKEY.—Mary Heath, 37, a servant, was charged with stealing about a half quarter of rum, of the value of 3d., the property of her master.—Mr. Knight, who prosecuted, said the case was a serious one, as affecting licensed victuallers.—Mr. Augustus Richard Abrams said he was with his brother, the proprietor of the Pelham Arms, in Pelham-street, Brompton, and for a length of time he had noticed that prisoner, who was his servant, was in the habit of getting intoxicated. On Friday evening he went quite by accident into his parlour, which was above the shop, and heard a noise. He listened and struck a light, when he found the prisoner had opened a door or what appeared to be a wardrobe and had drawn a hung from a vat of rum, and by means of a heavy vinegar bottle out of a cruet-stand and a long piece of tape attached, had been extracting the rum. The evil of the matter was not that Mr. Abrams had been robbed of a quantity of rum, but what incalculable injury would be done him should the stolen rum have been replaced by water, for if the excise had stepped in they would have taken a sample, and he would be put to not only great trouble in his business, but be liable to a penalty of £50, under the Food and Drugs Act, for adulteration.—Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 15 days' hard labour.

THE WIDOW AND HER LOVER.—Thomas Henry Storey, the officer-keeper at 24, Queen Victoria-street, City, appeared on an adjourned summons, to show cause why he should not be adjudged the father of the illegitimate child of Frances Ann Cullen, residing at 2, Bloomberg-street, Westminster.—Mr. W. H. Armstrong appeared for the defendant.—The complainant, who appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, deposed that she was a widow, and had been so ten years. She had known the defendant from childhood. About five years ago an intimacy of an improper character commenced between them under a promise of marriage. The defendant was the father of one child which had died, and of one which she now sought to affiliate. She would not have taken these proceedings had it not been for the fact that she had been very badly treated by the defendant, who had now deserted her, and left her without the means of supporting her baby.—In cross-examination she produced the copy of a diary which contained some very extraordinary data from 1878 to the present time. The entries continually referred to the defendant and the words, "Tom came to see me" occurred hundreds of times. Mention was made of small sums of money paid by him on many occasions, and under date of 6th July, 1879, was written, "Tom came, gave me 3d., and baby had her first tooth." (Laughter.) The corroborative evidence was of a nature leaving no question as to the intimate relationship of the parties, but the defendant when examined on oath, on the first occasion, did not deny the improper relationship, but said that the woman had asked him to come and see her "and make love to her," that was after they had a quarrel.

ALLEGED "LONG FIRE" SWINDLING.—Robert Lohan, George Murray Wood, and Robert Taylor Noble, well-dressed men, charged with stealing a clock of the value of £12, from Mr. Evans, watch and clock maker, of Mount-street, Gravener-square, and also other pro-

ceedings in the County Court.—Applicant (wringing his hands): Oh, mine Gott, mine monish, mine monish. The Tomoar Traffic.—Charles Monks, a lad, was charged with stealing four tortoises, the property of Mr. Lamache, a merchant of Castle-street, City.—A person named Pearson stated that prosecutor rents an arch of the Great Eastern Railway at Bow, where some thousands of tortoises are stored, and lately a large number of the creatures—about a thousand within a week have been stolen by boys who climb over or break down the fences to get into the place. The previous afternoon the prisoner was seen to come out of the arch, and on being searched four tortoises were found in his pockets.—Prisoner was remanded for inquiries.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Henry Day, was again placed in the dock for attempting to murder a man named Shea, by shooting at him with a revolver.—Inspector Holder said that Shea was going on very favourably, and he would soon be able, it was hoped, to attend the court.—Mr. Hannay further remanded the prisoner for a week.

A PAWNBROKER ON THE SPREE.—Charles Carter, a gentlemanly-dressed man, described as a pawnbroker, of Commercial-road East, and Mary Ann Bowry, a showily-attired young woman of the demi-monde, were charged with being drunk and disorderly, and making use of obscene language.—Police-constable Joseph Pearce said that at an early hour that morning he found the prisoners in the Commercial-road. They had a lot of loose women about them, and appeared to be quarrelling. He requested them to go away, but they would not, and made use of very bad language, the male prisoner being particularly abusive. As they would not go away, he was at last obliged to take them into custody.—Mr. Hannay fined each of the prisoners £5., or five days.

PROSECUTING A SISTER.—Elizabeth Dowling, 28, was charged with stealing a coat and a pair of trousers, value 2s., the property of her brother, William Wade, of 37, Cable-street, St. George's.—Prosecutor said that he lodged with his sister, who was married. On the 24th of November he missed his coat and trousers from a box in his room. From what came to his knowledge, he accused prisoner of taking them, and called in a constable and gave her into custody. She had pawned his things before, and he had had to redeem them, he believed that she did it for the purpose of getting the drink.—A pawnbroker's assistant produced the clothes which had been pledged by defendant.—Police-constable Colville said prisoner when apprehended first remarked "he might have given me time and I would have got them out."—Mr. Hannay sentenced the defendant to seven days' hard labour.

## Hammersmith.

A HUSBAND'S USUAL PRACTICE.—Alexander Wilson, described as a laundryman, living in Osborn-road, Acton, was charged with violently assaulting his wife Elizabeth.—Prisoner, who did not deny the charge, said he was very sorry and promised to be a teetotaller.—Harriet Nicholls, a neighbour, said she saw prisoner kick his wife in the stomach, doubling her up; prisoner was in the habit of upsetting the whole neighbourhood.—Mr. Paget asked a lady who was in court to oblige him by examining the complainant. The two then retired into the clerk's office; on their return, the magistrate was informed that the complainant had a large bruise on the leg and another on the stomach which was swollen.—The prisoner begged of the magistrate to give him another chance.—Mr. Paget refused, and committed him to prison for three months with hard labour, granting the wife a judicial separation, with an allowance of 10s. a week.

WHAT TO DO WITH COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Mr. Paget was requested by an applicant to give him advice as to what he should do with a counterfeit half-crown he had received.—The magistrate told him to destroy it.—Applicant handed the piece to Mr. Paget, who looked at it, rose from his chair and put it into the fire, at the same time observing that counterfeit money should be destroyed immediately.—Applicant asked the magistrate if he had any remedy.—Mr. Paget shook his head and said there was none.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.—Kate Brooks, a married woman, living in Western-road, Ealing, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by drowning in a pond in the Uxbridge-road.—John Wayman, of Shafesbury-road, Acton, said on Friday morning he left home to go to work, when he saw the prisoner sitting down by the side of the pond. Thinking her conduct strange, he watched her. In a few minutes he heard a mournful cry and a splashing noise in the water. He waded up to his waist, and succeeded, after some difficulty, in getting the prisoner out of the water. She disappeared once, and he thought he should not be able to save her. She appeared to be dead, and he called for help. With assistance, he took her to the station.—Prisoner told the magistrate that she was giddy, and slipped into the water.—Mr. Paget remanded the prisoner, and granted the witness Wayman a sovereign from the poor-box.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Yesterday.

(Before the Recorder.)

STEALING BONDS.—Walter Selwyn, a young man, a convict, was indicted for feloniously receiving a New Zealand bond for £1,000, the property of a gentleman named Chichester.—Mr. Poland and Mr. Montagu Williams prosecuted for the Public Prosecutor.—The prosecutor resided at Drewsteignton, in Devonshire, of which parish he is the rector, and on the night of the 27th of July his house was broken into, and a considerable quantity of valuable property, among which was a New Zealand bond for £1,000, and other securities, was stolen. The prisoner was not in any way proved to have been concerned with the burglary, and he was merely charged with having feloniously received the bond in question, knowing it to have been stolen. The evidence against him was to the effect that in the month of October he took the stolen bond to a person named Davies and obtained an advance of £200 upon it, and subsequently the note was handed to the manager of the Shoreditch branch of the Imperial Bank for the purpose of opening an account, and the prisoner, when taken into custody by Sergeant Hancock, gave a very unsatisfactory account of the manner in which he had become possessed of the security. The prisoner, it appeared, had been subsequently convicted of another offence and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, which sentence he is undergoing at the present time.—The jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and previous convictions for obtaining money by false pretences were proved against him.—The Recorder said the object of the prosecution was not to add to his punishment, and the sentence, therefore, would be that he be imprisoned for six days.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Kerr.)

CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.—Antonio Ferrati, 20, a good-looking Italian, was charged with misdemeanour in having in concert with one Antonio Gabeldi, unlawfully taken a girl named Nocentia Gabeldi, under 16 years of age, out of the custody of her father Stephano Gabeldi, without his consent.—Mr. Wills prosecuted, and Mr. Horace Avery appeared for the defendant.—The prosecutor in this case, Stephano Gabeldi keeps a lodging-house at Kingston, in Surrey, and he was in the habit of sending the girl Nocentia out with an organ. She was accompanied by her cousin, Antonio Gabeldi, who was a married man, and who resided with his wife in the prosecutor's house. On the morning of the 8th of November, the father discovered that his daughter had gone away, and that there were grounds for believing that the prisoner, who was a lodger in the house, had also left. From the inquiries he made it was induced to believe that it was at his instigation that his daughter had run away. He communicated with the police, and from what they told him he proceeded to London, and discovered Gabeldi, his daughter and the prisoner at the Waterloo Station. He took his daughter back with him, and the present charge was preferred against the prisoner.—Nocentia Gabeldi now stated that on the 8th of November an arrangement was made that they should go to London. She and the prisoner walked from Kingston to Wimbledon, and she said that as they were going along the prisoner made an improper proposition to her, but she refused. When they got to Wimbledon, they found Gabeldi there, with his wife, and the railway tickets were obtained by the prisoner. They all proceeded to London, and got shortly afterwards, and took her away.—Mr. Avery, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted to the jury that no case had been made out, and that so far from the girl having gone away at his instigation, in point of fact she had done so at his insistence of her cousin, Antonio Gabeldi.—The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

## SKETCHED IN THE CITY.

## THE CONVICT LEFRoy.

## Promoters of Companies.

Looking over the advertisements in the Times one morning, the following caught my eye:-

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN with from £500 to £1,000 of capital, to assist in the Promotion of a First-class Joint Stock Company. No risk; and a return of a hundred per cent will be a safe guarantee. Apply, in the first instance, by letter to S. H., care of Messrs. Juniper and Co., Advertising Agents, 114, Dear-street, E.C.

Now it so happened that I had at my command the sum mentioned. A distant relative had left me £1,000 a short time before; and I was at a loss how to invest the money in a profitable manner. To double my capital in a few weeks, seemed almost too good news to be true. However, I determined to try my luck, and wrote at once to "S. H.", giving my name and address, as well as that of a solicitor who could vouch for my having the sum of £1,000 at command. By return of post I received a reply, asking me to call upon Mr. Samuel Heather, at the office of Messrs. George Deafson & Co., 128, Little Broad-street, in the City, on the following day, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m.

I did so. The office of Messrs. George Deafson and Co. did not impress me as a place where much business was carried on. It consisted of two rooms on the third storey of a building situated in a small by-street. In the outer room there was a young lad, who seemed very busy in the perusal of a newspaper, which had evidently done no small amount of duty already in the way of being read. I asked for Mr. Heather, and was at once shown into the inner office, where three gentlemen were sitting at what looked like the table of a board room, as if in expectation of some one who had yet to arrive. Upon mentioning my name, Mr. Heather at once came forward and shook hands with me, introducing me to his friends Mr. Deafson and Mr. Billset. From what he said I came to the conclusion that the three were more or less partners in the business that had brought me there, and it proved that I was right in my conjecture. Very few words were wasted in conversation, for I was as anxious to know all about the affair as the others were to tell me about it, and so we commenced talking business at once.

The concern which Mr. Heather and his friends wanted to "float," was called "The Tupperore Gold Mining Company, Limited," of which the capital was £50,000, in shares of £1 each. The prospectus, which was already printed, stated that the said mine was to be bought for £40,000, and that it was proposed to raise that amount, with an additional £10,000, in order to provide a working capital for the concern. I asked Mr. Heather and his friends who it was that had bought the mine for the above sum, and from whom it had been purchased. In reply I was told that Mr. Heather and Mr. Deafson were the present proprietors, and that they had bought the mine "from the natives." Were the title deeds all right? Perfectly so. I might see them if I liked at the solicitor's; but as they were drawn out in Hindostanee, perhaps they would be difficult to make out. And what was the £1,000, for which they had advertised, wanted? Oh, that was required for advertising the concern in the papers and other preliminary expenses. It did not strike me at the time, but it has since, that gentlemen who had been able to spend £40,000 on the purchase of a gold mine, might as well have gone in for £1,000 more and have made the extra profits themselves. But I was told that if I provided £1,000 for the purposes these gentlemen required, I should receive back £2,000 so soon as the concern could be floated, and they were perfectly certain that it would "take" and would be "floated" in very short time. Would they give me a stamped undertaking to that effect? Most certainly they would. In fact, I should become like themselves, one of the promoters of the company. I could not lose more than the £1,000 which I put in to the concern, and the chances were a hundred to one in favour of my doubling my capital.

I made over the money to Mr. Heather and his friends, retaining by agreement sufficient control over the same to see that it was expended in the manner agreed upon. If the accounts and vouchers shown me were genuine, the newspapers and the advertising agents employed must have made an uncommonly good thing of it. But to my surprise the advertisement which had first attracted my attention in the Times was continued. It seemed that a gentleman with from £500 to £1,000 capital was still wanted by "S. H." Upon asking what this meant, I was told by my friends in Little Broad-street that more money was wanted in order to make matters pleasant with certain gentlemen who were engaged to find suitable persons—or "guinea pigs" as they called them—to become directors of the company. I am afraid, however, that on this statement my informants economised the truth a good deal, for I found out afterwards that everything the founders undertook, except the advertising business, was paid for by promises, and that these promises were one and all contingent not only upon the affair being floated, but also upon the shares being subscribed for by the public.

In due time the Company was advertised in all the leading papers. The promoters had secured a very fair Board of Directors. They could hardly be called business men, but they had all respectable clubs or other addresses, and had all some kind of handle to their names. The affair certainly took with the public; the shares were all subscribed for and most of the money duly paid. Then it was that I learnt what a good thing the promoters of companies made of a concern of the sort, if they could only manage to "float" it. Messrs. Heather and Deafson quarrelled over the loot, and thus we got at the truth of the business. They had never paid one shilling for the Tupperore Gold Mine, but had promised another adventurer like themselves, a man who had been, or who said he had been, in India, the sum of £10,000 if the shares were taken up in London. But there were wheels within wheels. The *bond fide* owner of the mine was a native, who had leased it at almost a nominal rent to the English adventurer, to whom he was bound by contract to sell it for 1,000 rupees per annum, or £100 if the said adventurer declined to buy it within a certain period. The promoters were not able to divide between them the £40,000 that they were pleased to call purchase money between them, for the best of reasons, that there was not enough money subscribed in the shape of shares for them to do so. But they managed, all things considered, to make matters pleasant enough for themselves. After all expenses were paid, and every one who had helped them, either with money or in getting directors, were duly paid, the three contrived to pocket £3,000 a-piece. Considering that they began with nothing, and that between them they could hardly have mustered a £10 note three months before their profits were not to be despised.

M. L. M.

## Discovery of the Revolver.

On Thursday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a plate-layer engaged at work upon the Brighton line, close to Earlswood, discovered a six-chambered revolver, lying amongst the grass in a ditch by the side of the down rails. The exact spot was nearly opposite to the Earlswood Asylum, which is a little on the London side of the station. On finding it the man immediately took it to the station-master, by whom it was forwarded to London Bridge, where it was taken possession of by Inspector Turpin, the chief of the railway police, who handed it to the Scotland-yard authorities. The weapon, which, as before stated, has six chambers, is a pin-fire old-fashioned revolver of about .300 bore. It is very rusty and the muzzle is choked with dirt. All the chambers are empty, so that, supposing it to be the pistol used in the murder of Mr. Gold, and that the shots were fired at Merstham, as deposed to by the gentleman in the next carriage, they must have been rapidly emptied before it was thrown from the window to the place where it has now been found. The thumb-piece of the hammer has been broken off, and the foresight is gone. The weapon also shows marks of having been knocked about, while amongst the ordinary red rust with which it is covered is some of a blacker tinge, and looks like blood marks. This is particularly discernible upon the heel plate. One peculiarity is that there is no trigger guard, and that the trigger turns up under the barrel. The distance from Merstham to Earlswood is about four miles, and a similar distance separates the latter spot from Horley, where it will be remembered, two women deposed to having seen a struggle going on. If this was the weapon used, then the hypothesis would be that Lefroy, after shooting Mr. Gold, emptied the chambers of the cartridge-cases and disposed of the revolver, while Mr. Gold was in a state of semi-insensibility, and that it was on his partially recovering that the struggle deposed to took place prior to the body being thrown out of the train. The theory that Mr. Gold snatched the revolver from Lefroy and flung it to where it was found is disposed of by the fact that the chambers are empty, which is hardly likely to be the case if such a thing took place, as the construction of the weapon is such that it would take an expert some seconds to empty it. The lock of the pistol is so rusted that it will not now work. It would be interesting to know whether the damage apparent in the pistol was done by the violence with which it was thrown to the ground, and for this purpose it might be suggested that the railway authorities should have the whole of the grass in the immediate vicinity of where it was found cut down and burnt, with a view to finding the parts that are missing. The grass at this place is very high, and without cutting it a regiment of men might search in vain. Doubtless this is the reason that the revolver, which was muzzle downward in the ground, was not found before. Inspector Swanson, who arrested Lefroy, has, since the deposit of the revolver at Scotland-yard, visited the pawnbrokers, Messrs. Adams and Hillstead, of High-street, Borough. On arriving there he first asked to be shown the revolver produced at the trial, and this proved to be almost identical with that found on Thursday morning, the only difference being that in the latter the outside of the barrel was cylindrical and the former hexagonal. He then produced the revolver found, which he showed to the assistants who gave evidence at Maidstone, and they made the following statements, which the inspector took down in writing:- Henry Creek said: "I have seen the revolver you produce, and I recognise it as similar in make to the one I described in my evidence. Of that I have no doubt whatever. It is similar in every respect to the one I took in pledge, and handed back again." Ernest Albright said: "I have seen the revolver, and have no doubt whatever it is identical in make in every way with the revolver Lefroy pledged, and which I packed up on being pledged." The pistol produced at the trial had in addition to other peculiarities, the turned-up trigger under the chambers of the barrel. A full report of the whole of the circumstances in connection with the matter will be forwarded at once to the Treasury.

## Farewell Interview.

Mrs. Clayton and Mr. F. W. S. Seale, her brother, the cousins of Percy Lefroy Mapleton, proceeded to Lewes gaol on Thursday morning, and had an interview with the condemned man. It was the intention of Mrs. Clayton to have taken her eldest boy, a child of seven years, with her, but, after the experience of Mr. Seale, on Wednesday, who was compelled, whilst conversing with the convict to do so between a double row of iron bars, it was thought inadvisable to take the lad lest it should leave an unfavourable impression on the child's mind. Mrs. Clayton and Mr. Seale carried a permit from the Home Office which procured them admission to the prison. After their arrival some delay occurred before they saw their relative, owing to the fact that the chaplain was engaged in devotional exercises with

## THE PRISONER IN HIS CELL.

Subsequently they were taken to the apartment in which convicted prisoners receive visitors. They were accompanied by the deputy governor, Mr. Farr. On entering the room they found Lefroy was awaiting them in the passage-way between the double row of iron bars which divide the apartment into three sections. The circumstance of the prisoner being placed in this position was understood to be a concession on the part of the governor, Captain Crickett, to the feelings of Mrs. Clayton, and the wish she had expressed to shake hands with her cousin. The lady in question had even expressed her desire to be searched rather than that she should be constrained to have to talk with the prisoner; at such a considerable distance as would be the case if he were placed behind the second row of bars. During the interview which ensued a warden sat beside Lefroy, whilst the deputy governor took up a position close to the two visitors. Lefroy shook hands with his relatives, and expressed much joy at seeing them. After the first greeting was over, he asked where his little playmate, Mrs. Clayton's eldest child, Melville, was. She explained her reasons for not bringing her child. Lefroy both looked and signified his disappointment at the lad's absence. Mrs. Clayton said, under the somewhat altered circumstances, she would pay a special visit again to-day, and bring Melville with her. The convict seemed greatly pleased on hearing this, and thanked her for her kindness, adding he would not like to die without kissing his little companion, and saying good-bye to him. Lefroy and his relatives then conversed at some length upon

## PERSONAL AND FAMILY AFFAIRS.

During the course of his remarks he expressed his great regret at having caused his family and friends so much trouble. He bade them not to grieve too much for him, and said he believed they felt more than he did on account of his present situation. He further observed to Mrs. Clayton not to give way too much, and to tell his friends he was looking forward to a happy re-union elsewhere. Mrs. Clayton, fearing that the resignation Lefroy has so often referred to in his letters might be purposely assumed with a view of reassuring and comforting his relatives, asked him whether his sentiments were real. In an undertone Lefroy rejoined that his resignation was real, none of it was put on, and that he was fully prepared to meet his end. On their intimating to him what was being done on his behalf, he said he had little or no hope of any favourable result from the memorial. The prisoner then turned more directly to his cousin, Mr. Seale, of whom he was to take a last farewell. Lefroy spoke about their lifelong fellowship, saying: "Frank, you have been more than a cousin to me; you have been father and brother to me." He thanked him again and again for his care and tenderness over his childhood, youth, and manhood. He referred to their many pleasant rambles and studies together, and smiled several times as he alluded to the various incidents in their career. The end, he said, was now near, but it had brought him many kind and true friends, among whom he classed the chaplain, who had been very good and kind, and he was assured he was "a true friend."

The time allotted for the interview having nearly elapsed, Lefroy bade good-bye to Mrs. Clayton, shaking hands with her, and kissing her through the bars. Both were deeply affected. He then turned to Mr. Seale, and putting both hands through the space between the bars, and pressing with his face eagerly against them, grasped his cousin's hands and sobbed with less reserve than he has at any time exhibited. Mr. Seale was also greatly affected in saying farewell. Both remained for a few minutes tightly grasping each other's hands.

## FAREWELL.

was said again and again, Lefroy kissing his cousin at his last good-bye, and it was evidently with an effort that they parted. No mention was made whatever during the interview of the crime for which the convict stands condemned. His relatives judged it best at this late stage to avoid all reference to the matter. The circumstance of the finding of the revolver was unknown to them at the time, and of course nothing was said about it. In conversation, Mrs. Clayton states she thought he looked, although calm and collected, aged and worn compared with what he did at Maidstone. The interview lasted rather more than an hour. The Rev. Mr. Cole, the gaol chaplain, spoke to the visitors as they were leaving. The prisoner, he assured them, really felt in his heart at peace, and was resigned. The convict had endeared himself much to all the officials on account of his gentleness and quiet demeanour, and all felt very deeply for him and his relatives. Mr. Seale and Mrs. Clayton subsequently returned to London. Every effort is still being made by the friends and other persons who have interested themselves in the case on behalf of the prisoner to obtain a re-prieve on the ground of unsoundness of mind, the prisoner's youth, and absence of proof of premeditation.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton had an interview with Lefroy in Lewes gaol, on Friday afternoon. Their little boy accompanied them, but only remained in the prison a short time. The interview was a very affecting one, all showing great emotion.

On Wednesday night an attempt was made to hold a meeting on Clerkenwell-green in favour of a reprieve for the convict Lefroy, at which, according to the placarded announcement, several influential persons were expected to be present. At the hour named for opening the proceedings, a small crowd had collected, the greater portion being youths, and those of the rougher class. A few minutes later a trap drove up bearing the chairman and a few friends, and the former having stated the object of the meeting, endeavoured to address a few words in favour of the sentence being commuted. The name of Lefroy, however, was met with repeated hisses, and after many futile attempts to obtain a hearing, the speaker abandoned the attempt. The horse in the trap being interfered with, the animal commenced to kick and plunge in a violent manner, so much so that the vehicle was nearly overturned. The result was that the promoters and their friends were glad to beat a hasty retreat.

The statement which was made to Mr. Dutton, Lefroy's solicitor, by a steward who was in the employ of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as to Lefroy's erratic conduct on board the *Peshawur* on his return journey from Australia has been fully verified. He was for a considerable time under restraint, and was constantly watched by officers of the ship, and the dates of the sailing from Calle and the arrival of the steamer at Southampton have been fixed and correspond with the account given by the steward.

## AN APPEAL TO JUSTICE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

SIR,—I feel bound, in the cause of justice, to make a few remarks on the Lefroy case, as my name has been circulated in connection with it. It is with great regret, I learn from the daily papers, that the Home Secretary has determined to let the law take its course, without giving the prisoner the benefit of a mental examination by an experienced expert. The facts which have come to light since his incarceration leave no doubt that Lefroy has been, for a long period, the subject of moral and delusional insanity. Mr. Dutton entreated the Home Secretary that Dr. Forbes Winslow and myself should visit the prisoner and report on his mental condition. The United States Government has freely given Guitteau the benefit of the opinions of experts. Why then should our Government deprive the wretched boy Lefroy of the same privilege? The facts in support of the plea of insanity are very strong, and are as follows:—1. Strong hereditary predisposition to insanity. His father was insane at the time of his conception, and his mother was in the same condition shortly previous to his birth. 2. Marked delusions, chiefly of an exalted kind. Of this there is abundant proof. 3. Irrational conduct and behaviour noticed by many of his friends, but whose names have not as yet come before the public. 4. A murderous act being quite inconsistent with his natural disposition and temperament. 5. Insolation, or, what is probable, an epileptic attack on the race course at Epsom. 6. That peculiar feature so common to the insane, which makes them rather be considered by the world to be criminal rather than lunatic. From a careful consideration of the case, and perusal of certain documents now in possession of Dr. Forbes Winslow and not made public (written before the murder and since his condemnation), facts which can only possibly be known to those who have perused them, data affording invaluable aid in conducting an examination of the prisoner, I am of opinion that competent and experienced experts should have been allowed to examine the unhappy prisoner.—Your obedient servant,

J. M. WINN, M.D.

Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Nov. 25, 1881.

## THE WREATH THAT ENCIRCLES THE MURDERER'S BROW.

I.  
The gold garland of Helen where now shall we find? Where's the throne of King Solomon? Gone in the wind. The sceptre of Caesar has mouldered to dust; Of Hannibal's sword there remains not the rust. The Napoleons, like phantoms, have fled, great and small; The crown of the Bourbons is gone past recall. So perisheth power—a knight-errant's scheme; So vanishes glory—a lunatic's dream.

One wreath, and one only, that ever was made.

Will flourish, unfading, though diadems fade.

Such gifts amaranthine its laurel endow—

Tis the wreath that encircles the murderer's brow!

## II.

To the felon who's decked in that chaplet sublime Give the honour that's due to the heroes of crime. Let your tears, for which innocents plead in vain. Fall for him, soft and piteous as mid-summer rain.

Though his guilt as the sun in the tropics is clear,

Set him free, set him free, to kill others—the dear!

He's Society's darling, you must not forget!

Send him love-letters, tracts, cakes, and nosegays—the pet!

O! say if for any nice dishes he pines;

Let us know how he sleeps, let us know how he dines.

Remember that rank, wealth, and fashion must bow

To the wreath that encircles the murderer's brow.

## CHARLES J. DUNPHIE.

It was stated on Wednesday that almost immediately Dr. McCabe, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, will receive a cardinal's hat.

On Thursday, the Queen's fat Christmas cattle, consisting of a very fine Hereford ox, a Hereford heifer, a shorthorn cow, and a shorthorn steer, which were bred and carefully fed on the Prince Consort's Shaw and Flemish farms, Windsor, were conveyed to the Great Western Railway, where they were forwarded on to Birmingham to be exhibited at the show. They will afterwards be sent to the Smithfield Club Show at the Agricultural-hall. Her Majesty inspected the cattle before leaving for the show.

## ALLEGED ROBBERY BY AN ARMY OFFICER.

At Westminster Police-court yesterday, Alfred Ernest William Lonergan, aged 22, of 83, Elizabeth-street, Pimlico, lieutenant of the 66th Regiment, was charged on a warrant with stealing an emerald stud, a diamond stud, and other articles, value £100, at 22, Ebury-street, Belgrave-square, the property of Hugh Wiegelin.

Mr. Hugh Wiegelin deposed, I reside at 22, Ebury-street, Pimlico. Mr. Lonergan, of the 66th Regiment, has been an occasional caller at my house. On the night of the 10th I was absent from home, and did not return till about 3 a.m. on the 11th inst. On the 11th my servant gave me information, and I looked in an open drawer in my dressing-table and missed an emerald stud, diamond stud, a cat's-eye pin, and a pearl horseshoe pin, value in all about £100. I think I had the emerald stud last in my hand a day or two before. No person was authorised by me to pawn or dispose of the jewellery I have named. I have since seen at various pawnbrokers all the articles except the cat's-eye pin.

William Cox, of 79, Wardour-street, deposed: I am a pawnbroker in business at the above address. On the 11th inst., about half-past two in the afternoon, a gentleman, whom I believe to be the defendant, came to my shop. He was quite a stranger to me. I saw him, and he asked me if I would purchase a stud, diamond stud, a cat's-eye pin, and a pearl horseshoe pin, value in all about £100. After I had examined it, I told him I would give him £15s. for it, which he accepted. I asked him his name and address, which he gave as A. Lonergan, 49, Denbigh-street, Pimlico. When I purchased the stud, it was a dark day, and I had no idea that the stoneman was good.

Mr. Bateman Lancaster Rose, of the Cromwell-road, deposed: About half-past eleven on the night of the 10th inst. I called at Mr. Wiegelin's by appointment, to play a game of cards. I met three gentlemen there, but Mr. Wiegelin was dining out. I remained there till a quarter past three next morning. About a quarter to three there was a ring at the door. I opened it and found it was a gentleman I did not know, he inquired if Mr. Wiegelin was in. I said he was not. I had been waiting for him for some time, and he had not turned up. He said "I will come in and wait a few minutes. I want to see him" and he went up stairs. I waited at the door thinking I saw Mr. Wiegelin coming. After about a minute I went up stairs expecting to find him in the sitting-room; as he was not there, I went into Mr. Wiegelin's bed-room; he was standing in front of the mantelpiece, he turned round when he saw me and followed me into the sitting-room; we remained together for a short time, and I said I could not stay any longer. I should go; I left him in the sitting-room. I identify the prisoner as the gentleman I saw on the morning of the 11th inst., and whom I left in the sitting-room at Mr. Wiegelin's.

The accused, after the reading of the informations, said he did not steal the things; he could tell the Court how he found them. He found them close to

## MUSIC.

The balance-sheet of the recent Norwich Festival was placed before the committee last week, and I am gratified to be able to inform my readers that the—for Norwich—very respectable sum of £343 9s. 11d. remains over as net profit after payment of all expenses. Of this it has been decided to distribute £600 among the local medical charities, and the rest will be held over to meet the cost of preparing the chorus, &c., for the next festival. No better way of spending this balance could be devised. Norwich sadly needs to improve its choir, and I trust that the suggestion which has been made of forming a large choral society, representing the best vocal ability in the city, will be unhesitatingly carried out. The vocal soloists at the last festival cost £1,228 (of which 500 guineas went to Albani alone), and the orchestra £200, while two items represent nearly two-thirds of the entire expenditure. But results have proved that there was no extravagance in this prodigality of talent, therefore, let Norwich only stick to the points that have marked her "new departure" in festival matters, and I am prepared to see the triennial gathering just as prosperous in the future as it used to be in the past.

Of the twenty Festivals that have been given at Norwich in course of fifty-seven years, the present balance has only been exceeded on six occasions.

Musical news has been scarce in London this week, albeit musical performances have not been altogether at a discount in this earnest plodding metropolis of ours. Still nothing has been done that may be said to possess strong fresh interest, and if I speak of concerts—for of opera we now have none—it must be simply to notice what is already sufficiently familiar in fact, if not in detail. At the Crystal Palace on Saturday the two symphonies of Berlioz, "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste" and "Lello," the repetition of which had previously voted by *plébiscite*, were performed to a crowded audience. At the Pops on Monday the programme included Beethoven's quartet in E flat, Op. 74, and Schumann's piano forte trio in D minor, Mdlle. Janotta still being the pianist. At the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday "Elijah" was given with Madame Marie Rose, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley as the chief vocalists.

The above mentioned have comprised the principal events of the week. Mdlle. Janotta was to have given a piano forte recital at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, but it has been "unavoidably postponed" until Dec. 13; while Mr. Charles Hallé's repetition of Berlioz's "Faust" is underlined for Saturday night.

I am in a position to state that up to the present time £4,000 has been subscribed towards the performances of German Opera to be given at Drury Lane in May and June next; i.e., seats for the series have been secured to the value of that amount. I should say that the financial success of the enterprise is, therefore, assured, although the expenses, which must be enormous, cannot yet be gauged, and a great deal will naturally depend upon the extent to which the public patronise the unreserved seats. The trade have lately taken up the affair with undeniably confidence, and as a rule they are capital judges of the success that is likely to attend operatic and theatrical speculations.

Herr Franke assures me that, no matter what the ultimate result of this undertaking (which has now been endowed with the additional high-sounding title of "Wagner Cyclo"), no expense shall be spared that can help to secure its complete artistic success. And certainly the latest edition of the programme of arrangements tells of a likely fulfilment of this promise. The operas now down to be performed are Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," and "Tristan und Isolde"; Beethoven's "Fidelio"; Weber's "Euryanthe"; and Mozart's "Così fan Tutte." Seven of the principal artists are engaged, and they are all names famous among their kind in Germany; one of them, Herr Winkelmann, being the tenor whom Wagner has selected to create the part of Parsifal in his forthcoming work of that name. Other engagements are also in course of progress; and there can be little doubt that when the personnel of the German Opera representations is complete, it will be one of exceptional efficiency.

Mr. Frederic Cowen has well-nigh completed the revision of his opera, "Pauline," which will be brought out again in the provinces by the Carl Rosa company prior to its production in London during the season which that troupe will commence at Her Majesty's Theatre on January 14th. Mr. Carl Rosa has engaged Madame Valleria to undertake the rôle of Senta in "The Flying Dutchman," and Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser," which opera will be given in English for the first time. I understand that the part of Venus in the latter work will be sustained by Miss Georgina Burns.

There were gay doings in the Prussian capital on Monday, the anniversary of the Crown Princess's birthday, and, among other entertainments, a grand orchestral concert was given, under the conductorship of Jochim. A march was expressly composed for the occasion by the great violinist, and performed with much success. He writes nothing that is not worth hearing, so let us hope Herr Jochim will bring the new *pièce d'occasion* with him when he comes in February.

Whilst mentioning music abroad, I may note that visitors to Nice this winter will probably have a first-rate opera troupe there, at the theatre which is to do duty for the unfortunate opera-house that was burnt down some months ago. The *prima donna assoluta* will be Mdlle. Bianca Bianchi, the actual star of the Vienna Hof-opera, whom Englishmen did not know how to appreciate when she was a hard-working artist at Covent Garden a few years ago.

Sunday is Sir Julius Benedict's birthday. The veteran musician will have attained his seventy-seventh year, and, to judge by the amount of teaching he still gets through, and the progress he is making with his new *santata* "Grazie," his career as a musician bids fair to attain patriarchal proportions. I am sure I use the words of a host of admirers when I wish Sir Julius "many happy returns of the day!"

Mr. John Boosey announces the resumption of the London Ballad Concerts for the 7th proximo. The singers on that occasion will be Madame Marie Rose, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and Miss Damiani; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Barrington Foote, and Mr. Maybrick; and the South London Choral Association, under the direction of Mr. L. C. Venables. Mr. Sidney Nayler once more fills his old post at the piano forte.

That popular caterer, Mr. Ambrose Austin, makes it his business—and a profitable one too, I trust—to look after the anniversaries dear to the hearts of music-lovers who hail from the Emerald Isle and the Land of Lakes. Thus St. Andrew's Day, which falls on Wednesday next, will not be allowed to pass without due celebration at St. James's Hall. Mr. Austin announces a morning as well as an evening concert, and the attractions at each will be irresistible. The vocalists comprise Miss Agnes Ross, Mdlle. Amens, Madame Patey, and Madame Mary Cummings; Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. S. Dunn, and Mr. Walter Clifford. Signor Platti will play two solos at the morning concert, and the Glasgow Select Choir has been specially engaged to sing some of the part songs and duets they have rendered before the Queen at Balmoral.

This week's advices from America tend to show that Madame Patti is doing better at her reduced prices and with her new manager, Mr. Abbie. Meanwhile the New York papers to hand give very gushing and in some instances extremely amusing accounts of Patti's arrival and reception. Fancy her rushing down the gangway of the steamer and throwing herself, as she is reported to have done, into the arms of her agent, Franchi, and remaining there locked in a close embrace for some little time! Fancy Adelina Patti, who is generally such a quiet, dignified little woman in public, behaving in this effusive way. Fancy!—Yes, I think there must be a good deal more fancy than fact in all these lively descriptions from across the Atlantic.

COUNTERPOINT.

## THE THEATRES.

## ROYALTY.

A short life has been that of Mr. Sydney Grundy's comedy of "Dust," which, after six performances, has been withdrawn from the Royalty Theatre. In place of this injudicious but ill-starred piece, the famous opera of Offenbach, "Geneviève de Brabant," has now been revived. Originally produced at the Théâtre des Menus-Plaisirs at the close of 1867, the year that witnessed the first performance of "La Grand Duchesse," at the Variétés, and that of "Robinson Crusoe," at the Opéra-Comique, "Geneviève de Brabant" was not brought out in London until the 11th of November, 1871, when it was given at the Philharmonic. Its success was rapid and decisive, and it has since remained in the front rank of public favour. When now revived at the Royalty, it includes three members of the company by whom it was first presented. To these belong the chief honours of the latest performance. Miss Emily Soldene, as Drogas, the amorous pastrycook, sings with a force—an enjoyment, and, if I may use the word in reference to singing, anunction which cannot be surpassed. For her two pieces which are not in the original score, and are not, indeed, by Offenbach, are introduced. Their presence, even in a piece of this kind, is an offence, but the manner in which they are rendered secures a full condonation. Messrs. E. Marshall and Felix Bury re-appear as the two gendarmes, whose figures have long been familiar in street illustrations, and whose duet is one of the most successful numbers in the opera. The style of these two vocalists has undergone some accentuation, but their performances remain equally clever and effective. Mr. J. G. Taylor is now King Cœcile, Miss M. Marshall, Geneviève; Mr. Henry Lewens, Golo; Mr. Mansfield the Burgomaster; Miss B. Farquhar, Charles Martel; Miss De Vere, Brigitte, and Miss M. Branscombe, Oswald. Some little want of preparation was shown, but the whole was received with equal favour. The dresses are bright and picturesque, and the whole may well hold possession of the stage while Mr. Burnand's version of "Le Mari de la Débutante," which is to be the next novelty, is in preparation.

## COURT.

Mr. Boucicault's adaptation, "Mimi," has been withdrawn from the Court, and the drama of "Honour," which was removed to make way for it has been restored to its place in the bills. This is now given with the same cast as before, and its performance is preceded by that of the farce of "Twenty Minutes under an Umbrella." Mr. Gilbert's comedy of "Engaged" is in rehearsal, and will shortly be given, with Miss Marion Terry, Miss Emily Thorne, and Mr. Kyrie Bellew, in their original parts, with Mr. Byron, Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Measor, and Mr. Clifford Cooper in other characters.

## HAYMARKET.

A version of the chef d'œuvre of Heinrich Hertz, the Danish dramatist, "Kong René's Datter," was produced on Thursday night, for his benefit, by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, at the Haymarket Theatre. As in all the previous and numerous versions of this dainty piece, I recall the title as a literal translation of the original "King René's Daughter." The character of Isolante, the blind girl, whose sight is restored during the action of the play, has been a favourite with Mrs. Scott-Siddons both in America and in this country. I have not previously seen it in London. A more picturesque representation of the character cannot be desired. The character has, moreover, been carefully studied, and much of the business that is introduced is intelligent. It is, however, to be regretted that Mrs. Scott-Siddons is so *masculine* that the whole charm of her voice and presence is lost. She moves unnaturally, talks unnaturally, poses unnaturally, and the delight that the tender interest inspires is checked as we see the actress doing her best to make herself unnatural and ungraceful. Mrs. Scott-Siddons has such gifts it is saddening to see her persistently wrecking them by the adoption of a style that is as unlike her line as it is false to heart. All that she wants to be effective is to be natural, and this seems resolved not to be. I wish Mrs. Siddons could go back to the days when she first appeared. All she has since acquired seems to be detrimental. Mr. Luigi Lablache acted with much gallantry as Tristan de Vandemon, and Mr. C. Thorpe and Mr. Rowley Guy looked picturesque respectively as Geoffrey and Sir Almeric. King René was well played by Mr. Kemble. Bright and tasteful costumes were supplied, and the performance was received with favour.

## GLOBE.

A veritable Wandering Jew among pieces is the "Imprudence" of Mr. A. W. Pinero, which has now been transferred from the Imperial Theatre to the Folly. It loses nothing, however, in its migration, and may take as a motto in a sense not absolutely Horatian "Colum non annimum mutat." It changes its clime but not its nature. Mr. Carton's admirable company has, indeed, unlike the play, settled to its work, and it acts with brightness, vivacity, and ensemble that gives the whole indescribable *go*. Laughter louder than that provoked at the comical close of the second act is rarely heard. Mr. Carton, Mr. Righton, and Mr. Boyne keep the ball of fun always in the air, and are admirably supported by Miss Compton, Miss Wade, Miss Miller, Mr. A. Wood, and Mr. Redwood. Whether any rest will be afforded to "Imprudence" at its present home remains to be seen. It is natural, in the case of a piece named like this, that "Imprudence" should prove to be prudence. By the transference of scene, "Imprudence" once more comes out the best of regular evening entertainments. In the farcical comedy of "The Tale of a Tub," with which the performance concludes, Mr. Righton resumes his original character of A. Tubb.

Mr. Sims's comedy, "The Member for Slocum," was revived on Wednesday at the Gaiety.

The first appearance on the stage of Mrs. Langtry took place on Saturday last at an amateur performance for a charitable purpose, given under the patronage of the Princess Mary, at the Town Hall, Twickenham. Mrs. Langtry then played Lady Clara St. John, in Mr. C. M. Hare's bright comedy, "A Fair Encounter." In this part Mrs. Langtry showed very distinct capacity, her acting having taken repose and moderation which cannot be too highly praised. Mrs. Langtry's training is said to have been received under Mrs. Labouchere, who supported her in the character of Mrs. Grenville. Rumours formerly in circulation as to the probability of Mrs. Langtry appearing on the regular stage, will now of course be renewed. In the *piece de résistance* the "Plot and Passion" of Tom Taylor, Lady Monckton acted with much power as Marie de Fontanges, Sir Charles Young was an excellent de Neuville, and Major Wyndham Hughes Hallett gave a very fine performance of Desmarests. The whole performance was received with favour by a brilliant and fashionable audience.

Miss Jennie Lee's re-appearance in the United States, in the dramatic adaptation by Mr. Burnett, of a portion of "Bleak House," has won that clever actress very high recognition.

Mr. R. Markby's scheme for establishing an academy of acting seems in a fair way of realisation. A list of rules is published, and an executive committee, including many men well-known in connection with the drama, is formed. Several noblemen and gentlemen allow their names to appear as patrons of the institution, and there seems for once to be every chance of success. An academy of this kind is needed. At present actors scramble on to the stage. A constant supply of experienced actors becomes increasingly necessary, as the number of new theatres augments. I wish accordingly the new scheme every kind of success.

M. Sardou's new drama of Odette, has obtained a brilliant success at the Vaudeville. Its story is simply that of a mother, who, after fifteen years of infamous life, finds her dishonour as unsurpassable obstacle in the way

of her daughter's happiness, and commits suicide in order that that obstacle may be removed. The old saying, there is some soul of goodness in things evil, is thus once more illustrated. M. Dupuis and Mille. Pierson play brilliantly in the piece. A cast of singular strength, including Mme. Legault, Mlle. Rétane, MM. Parade, Berton and Dicoudon, is assigned it. A new melodrama produced at the Ambigu, under the title of "Le Petit Jacques," is also a success. The author of this, M. Wilham Biesnach, has had much experience in this class of composition, and has accomplished his task efficiently. M. and Mme. Lacressonnière play important parts. "La San Felice," a drama in five acts and seven tableaux, adapted from the novel of Alexandre Dumas by M. Maurice Drack, has been less successful. Among the characters in this piece figure Nelson and Lady Hamilton.

Monday night "Marriage Bells," a new comedy, will open the performances at the Vaudeville, and a new after piece entitled "The Girl he Left Behind Him," will bring this to a close. The "Half-way House," which has undergone some modification, and has experienced a change of cast, will remain the present attraction.

Mr. Sim's comedy "The Half-Way House" was played at the Vaudeville for the 50th time last night. It is still in the full tide of success.

## DORIMONT.

## THE ALHAMBRA.

After being closed for several weeks for re-decoration and to undergo some structural alterations, the Alhambra Theatre will re-open on Saturday, December 3rd, with an English version of "La Biche au Bois," under the title of "The Black Crook." The Lord Chamberlain having required the directors of the Alhambra to make a fireproof division between the stage and the auditorium, advantage has been taken to make various improvements in the theatre, not the least of which is a widening of the proscenium, and a raising of the seats on the ground floor, by means of which a much better view of the stage is obtained. The theatre has been newly and most sumptuously furnished, the staircase to the sentinels of the stalls have been enlarged, and the whole of the auditorium and the various approaches have been re-embellished in the style in which the Alhambra was originally decorated. The dome is to be illuminated by the electric light, the effect of which is expected to be exceptionally brilliant.

## ROYAL AQUARIUM.

No sooner has Carl Bock published his interesting narrative of travel in Borneo and Sumatra, with its curious details of tattooing as practised among the Dyaks, than Captain Hobson and Mr. Farini introduce to the public at the Westminster Aquarium two human curiosities that put the tattoo and mark wonders related by the Dutch traveller and naturalist into the shade. The first of these novelties is George Constantinus, a Greek, who is, literally speaking, tattooed from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, having been (as he asserts) reduced to this singular condition by the Tartars of Kashgar, as a punishment for having taken part in a revolt against the then ruler, one Yakoob Beg. The operation, according to Constantinus, occupied six months, he having had to submit to six hours' puncture-torture each day during that period. In physical appearance M. Constantinus is a fine specimen of the human race, and our only wonder is that before now he has not visited London, seeing that eight years ago he was exhibiting himself at the Folies-Bergères, Paris. The other novelty is a curious freak of nature, an African boy with a piebald skin, supposed to be a cross between a native of a black tribe and one of the white Africans described by Major Serpa Pinto. In addition to the foregoing, various attractions and novelties are to be found in the main building, including two baby manatees.

## AGRICULTURAL HALL.

On Wednesday evening, the clever troupe of vocalists and instrumentalists calling themselves the Mohawk Minstrels, gave a special musical and variety entertainment at the Agricultural Hall, in Islington, to inaugurate the ninth year of their existence as entertainers in the line introduced and popularised by T. D. Rice (Jim Crow) at the Adelphi Theatre, in 1836. The musical portion of the entertainment was very good indeed, and the comic interludes were productive of much laughter. The new sketch by Mr. Ray, jun., entitled "Don't Spoil the Piece," is exceedingly dull and amusing. The company, having to temporarily vacate the hall during the continuance of the cattle show, open at the Marylebone Theatre, on Monday night.

We have nothing new to chronicle this week in connection with the minor theatres. "Mankind" at the Surrey, and the Haverly Minstrels at the Standard, are drawing good audiences, and at the Britannia "The Beggar's Petition" and "Lost in London" have been reproduced, and at the Grecian an adaptation of "Drink" has been given. At the Marylebone "George Barrington" and at the Pavilion "The Phantom of Altenberg" have been played, and at the Pavilion "Amy Robart" has been reproduced for the first time. The dramatic season at Astley's is announced to terminate next week.

At the Angel Town Institute (under the auspices of the British Choral Society) Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" and J. F. Burnett's "Ancient Mariner" were fairly well rendered. The vocalists were Madame Worrell, Miss M. Burton, and Messrs. E. Dalzell and J. S. Hutchinson. The accompanists were Messrs. J. Harrison and C. Wilkes. Mr. W. Lemare conducted. The programme for December 19th will consist of two cantatas, "The Corsair," by F. H. Cowen; and "Christmas," by G. A. Macfarren.

Mr. J. Cave will personally superintend the production of the pantomime at the Marylebone Theatre.

Mr. J. J. Poole, of the South London Palace, is busily engaged with his Christmas novelty, the title of which we will in due time announce.

## AGRICULTURAL EMIGRATION.

We have been requested to state that the Cape Government are desirous at the present time of calling attention to the resources of the colony as a field for agricultural emigration. The position and prospects offered to immigrants by the several Acts and Regulations of the Colonial Government are briefly summarised in the following heads of information, forwarded to us from a source which may be taken as an ample guarantee of their trustworthiness. The class of emigrants specially desired are farmers possessing some capital, or farm labourers accustomed to and desirous of pursuing agricultural employments. Frugal and sober men prepared, especially at the outset, to face the difficulties inseparable from any industrial avocation, may fairly look for success. The Cape Government undertake, subject to certain reasonable conditions, to transport emigrants and their families from the port of embarkation in England to their respective locations in the colony, providing food during the sea passage. Adequate arrangements are made by the Cape Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works for receiving and locating emigrants on their arrival in the colony. Grants of land are made to emigrants on exceptionally easy terms, and assistance may be given in the form of small advances without interest, repayable within two years. Agricultural farms, with improvements in the way of building, are to be purchased in some of the best localities, close to markets and lines of rail, at a rate of about £1 per acre. The beauty and salubrity of the climate are beyond doubt, affording undeniable promise of health and vigour to Europeans proposing to follow outdoor avocations. The advantages which the country offers are agriculture, viticulture, and ostrich, sheep, and cattle farming, on all of which subjects reliable information will be given on application to the Cape Government Emigration Agent, 10, Blomfield-street, London, E.C., or by any one who has lived in the country, and can speak from personal knowledge of its proven capabilities and resources.

The *City Press* says that the cost of cleansing the streets of the City for the year ending Michaelmas last was £22,154, and the expense of paving was as follows:—granite, £10,833; wood, £7,682; asphalt, £15,647.

## THE THEATRICAL LIBEL CASE.

## The Verdict.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Tuesday, before Lord Coleridge and a special jury, the further hearing of the action brought by Mr. Clement Scott, dramatic critic, against Mr. Henry Sampson, proprietor and publisher of the *Referee*, for a libel published in the defendant's newspaper on the 5th of June, 1881, was resumed.—Mr. C. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Crump were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Willis, Q.C., Mr. M'Donel, and Mr. Maloney were for the defendant. The following additional evidence was proceeded with for the defence: Mr. Richard Cland Carton was examined by Mr. Willis. He said: I recollect the death of Miss Neilson. Shortly after her death I met Mr. Scott in Oxford-street. My wife was with me at the time. This was in the latter part of August, 1880. I had some conversation with him about Miss Neilson's will. Mr. Scott alluded to the fact that Mr. Joseph Knight and my brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Compton, had each received £1,000 under the will, and he expressed some surprise that he had not received a similar sum. He added that he ought to have received the sum that came to my brother-in-law, as he was a much older friend of Miss Neilson than my brother-in-law.—Mrs. Carton was next examined by Mr. Willis: I recollect being in Oxford-street with my husband during the interview referred to. His account of it is correct, word for word.—Mr. Sampson was next examined by Mr. Willis: I am the defendant in this action. I wrote the article complained of. We address ourselves to the conduct of theatrical critics when necessary. We have a column of dramatic and musical gossip. From the time of the publication there have been paragraphs relating to Mr. Clement Scott in it. The conduct I pursued with reference to him was the subject of a correspondence between myself and him. I have a copy of the correspondence referred to. I saw Mr. Scott at the boat-race of which he spoke in his evidence. It is utterly untrue that I said to him there was some one behind me in connection with the paper whom I could not control.—Or that on the occasions you said anything about what you did would advertise him? I never said anything of the sort. I shook hands with Mr. Scott

## ST. MARTIN'S DAY AT THE LAND'S END.

Those who can't get away when they would, must, I'm sure, be content to take their holiday when they may.

For ninety-nine places out of a hundred, spring (when so few do go a touring) is of course the best time. You don't know what our fells are like if you have not wandered among them in May, when everything is full of young life, and the sycamores in the warm hollows are just beginning to cast a shadow, and wild flowers that you never see later on in the year—grass of parnassus, and globe flower, and lady's mantle, and mealy primrose, great-grandmother of all auriculas—more than make up for autumn's rich monotony of heather and bracken. You don't know what a French vineyard is like if you have not seen it when the vines are breaking into bud, and the ground is carpeted with starch hyacinth and golden tulip.

Get your holiday in spring if you can; but, if you can't, if you are even driven off to St. Martin's day, which is two days after Lord Mayor's show, and suggests fog and sludge to the Londoner, don't despair; run down to Penzance; and, if next year is like this, you'll enjoy your Martinmas summer to perfection.

I don't care for Land's End in spring time. True, the furze-blossoms, never quite absent, are then most abundant, and the yellow lichen looks brighter, and the clouds are softer, and the colours of the sea more brilliant. But there are no birds in that treeless land; and so it lacks one of the chief charms of spring time.

The best time down there is early autumn, before the heather-bloom has got blasted by the equinoctial gales. Then the colours, yellow, and pink, and purple, on the moors, which blossom all the better because they are closely shorn for fuel, are often so rich that those who have come straight from Switzerland prefer it to the blue carpet which borders the glaciers. At Martinmas the heather is gone, and most of the furze, and the foxglove, which gives a royal beautiful appearance to all waste places; the bracken is there, brown and yellow, and here and there a red campion in a sheltered corner, and of course the lichen. But at Land's End you naturally look seaward and cliffward; and never has sea had lovelier tints or rocks a tender flush in the sunlight than they had this Martinmas. For there was sun day after day, and warm air as if it came, as they say the Whitsand Bay shells do, from the West Indies. They had had their snap of cold, playing mischief with the hydrangeas where their huge pale blue heads had ventured out of shelter; but no one could dream of frost or fog or mud, sitting lotus-eating with back against a warm granite wall and feet in dry moss. Like other places, the Land's End takes time to enjoy it properly. Not at the first glance do you find out, unless you are exceptionally sharp, that what makes it something *sui generis* far more worth seeing than many promontories on a much vaster scale, is not the height of the cliffs but their quasi-architectural character—the way they are built up into cyclopean walls and huge portals and massive towers. No wonder, you think, as having "threaded the needle" at the very extreme point, and looked over into the black *sawn* down which a poor fellow slipped as he was waving farewell to a friend at the Longships Lighthouse, and watched the cormorants, of whom at this season you can always be sure of some half-dozen, turn your face landward and look at the rocks between which you squeezed your way to the "rear end"—no wonder they tell of giants hereabouts. Why that rock passage is just like the portal of some city of Anakim, and the stones are still red as if scarred with fire. Yes, the Land's End is not a place to be hurried over. The very worst way of seeing it is to reach Penzance, somewhat dazed after twelve hours of the night mail, and to catch, after a hasty cup of coffee, the 9 a.m. four-horse break which, in the season, takes tourists "forth and back" as the Cornish say, giving them time to run down to the Logan rock, and still to catch the evening up-train. That's a way of seeing it which may suit the Yankee, ambitious of saying he has been to one more of the "jumping off places" in this little scrap of an island. But Yankees' opinions don't count for much in West Cornwall, since one of them said, as he looked out of the railway carriage at Marazin and saw "the guarded Mount," "Nice little bay of yours, if it wasn't for that rock that sticks up in one corner of it."

This time of year, when days are short, and pleasant evening quarters are a necessity, you ought to have three days for the Land's End country. If you travel to Penzance by the night mail aforesaid, you'll have nearly an hour for breakfast and can then take mail bus to St. Just. There you are a short mile from Cape Cornwall, "the only cape in England," as the St. Justers will proudly tell you, far more curious geologically than the merely granite Land's End, for it is of Altered Devonian, twisted and wrinkled in some places like the strata up the Abo valley in the Eifel. There you will see mining in full force; for it is chiefly at the junction of granite and Devonian, where the "altering" force, whether volcanic or magnetic, has been most active, that the metallic lodes are found. Close by Cape Cornwall is the "St. Just United" mine, which runs under the sea as far as the Botallack does, and just as well worth seeing, save that the cliffs around are not so lofty, and being granite, are grey instead of black. Get a chat with the men, and hear about "tribute work," in which the miner becomes in some sort a partner and shares in the ill-luck (though never now-a-days, he asserts in the good luck) of the month's venture. You will hear of a poor fellow working for a month, and, after candles, tools, mine doctor, and other outgoings are paid, taking home three half-crowns. But then the average of the mine is low—under 60s. a month; and there is the element of chance; there have been, in the old time, lucky men, who cleared as much as £20 by hitting on a "pocket" or managing to "pick out" one of the "eyes" of the mine. How St. Justers' manage to live and sometimes to thrive by working their poor mines is because so few of them drink. Without much parade of Good Templarism, there is very little drinking in the place, except at "feast time" (All Saints') of which the memory had not died out by Martinmas.

The cliffs by the "St. Just United" are filled Cairn glaze (the grey rock)—a name which, with their beard of hoary lichen, they well deserve. From there I kept, and I recommend you to keep, along the coast, following the ins and outs of the coast, fully rewarded for the extra distance and the occasional up and down, by the sweet little bays, some sand-floored, with caves, from the roofs of which hang glossy ferns, some covered with rounded pebbles fallen from one of the numerous "raised beaches." There is granite in every form—here

built up slab upon slab till you can hardly believe it is not artificial, there so "disintegrated" that it forms low cliffs which look like loose sandstone.

I think the scenery north-west of Cape Cornwall "leads up" to the Land's End much better than does that by the Logan and Tol-Pedn-Penwith. Keep those till after; you'll then be keeping the best of the rocks till last. And by walking as I did, you get the full beauty of Whitsand Bay. What could Athelstan be made of that such a lovely stretch of water should only have made him think of setting sail to Scilly to conquer new worlds? I saw it twice, once on St. Martin's very day, when it was as smooth as glass, and in tint like any huge beryl, and some days after when, still calm around shore, there had evidently been rough weather out at sea. The bay was full of white foam, over which the long pale green rollers slid in as if they were travelling over a solid pavement. I never saw such a thing; and I've seen a good deal of the sea in my time.

From Whitsand Bay, Cape Cornwall looks better than when you are close by; that big chimney on the top is the mark of a "bogus" mine, which attracted shareholders by a circular on which the Cape was figured, crowned with this "ventilating shaft." The northern angle of Whitsand Bay is shingle not sand; they call it Geaver, and when a storm is brewing the grating of the shingles is loud enough to be heard at Penzance. Geaver, say the guide-books, is Guinevere, that wicked queen condemned to wail whenever mischief threatens the land of Arthur. The guide-books say this; but I fear the people know nothing of King Arthur and his queen. Local clergymen seem to think that legends are dead in West Cornwall; but this depends on what you mean by legends; for every child can show you "the Irish lady," a rock in a little bay just north of Land's End, on which once sat a shipwrecked lady in a rich silk dress. There was no rocket-apparatus then; and the sea for days was raging like a giant's mill-stream. No chance of saving her, or, which those wreckers regretted at least as much, of getting the rich silk dress. She sat until she dropped off into the whirling waves that had been darting up at her. There is "the armed knight" too, which keeps the name, though we are told that the rock which was just like a man in armour fell down during the storm that raged while Charles I. was being beheaded.

Well; I've got you to Land's End and there I leave you. Don't go to the "Hotel," it is gaunt and dreary, or else noisy and bustling. There is nothing to do if it rains—not a book or a newspaper. Try, if you want "afternoon tea," the little cottage half-way down to the point, close by the rival sellers of "specimens." The old dame is worth having a chat with, and her eggs are fresh though she boils them too hard. Of course you'll look out over the flat rock from which you can see daylight under the Land's End; and near which is the scene of another legend—about some hare-brained fellow who galloped his horse down for a bet, and just slipped off in time, leaving the poor animal (worth far less than the bet, you may be sure, if his owner was a Cornishman) to leap into the chasm below.

But I'm not a guide-book maker; you had better take your "Black's Week at the Land's End" in your pocket. So I'll only tell you to be sure and see Pardennick, the southern Land's End—far finer than the promontory itself. There you will have columns, chimneys, caryatides, of granite; if you clamber down to the shore you may fancy yourself in the entry of an Indian cave-temple. See Pardennick, whatever else you leave unseen. And then you will have earned your dinner-supper, and may take what ease you can in the "First and Last" in St. Sennen "Church-town." St. Sennen is St. Senan, our old friend St. Senanus and the lady of Moore's melodies, perhaps the eponym of the Shannon, anyhow hailing all the saints hereabouts, from the Isle of Land Leaguers.

I had something that is rare, even in the Martinmas summer, a lovely sunset, which kept me longer at Land's End till it was much too late to see Pardennick. However, a good pair of legs will take you (should you also finish the day without seeing Pardennick) round by that indispensable headland, and on, past what Murray calls "the grandest coast scenery in the island," to Porthcurnow Bay, whence the telegraph goes to almost everywhere, and on, by the Logan (or logging-stone, i.e. rocking) which stands in one of these curious "cliff-castles" that are a feature of this coast, to Penzance. A good round—but you will have seen things in their proper order, and that is a great point, if one cares to do a thing well.

You can't have another Martinmas this year; I wish you could, that you might share my experience: but even about Christmas they tell me they often get deliciously mild sunny weather down that way; and then, too, you'll have a chance of seeing the old Cornish "guise dancers"—the "mummers" of the West British folk.

## SIR THEODORE MARTIN.

Sir Theodore Martin, who was on Monday installed Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's, delivered an address, in which, after acknowledging the honour that had been done to him, he went on to say that it seemed to him that never at any period of our country's history was it more necessary that young men, on entering into the active life for which they were preparing, should bring with them not only a clear conception of what they meant to aim at there, but also minds and bodies well prepared for the career, whatever it might be, into which they might be thrown. Every profession, every vocation, was crowded to excess, and as the population went on augmenting, the struggle for existence became daily harder and harder, the competition for employment grew keener and keener, the standard of attainment in knowledge and practical skill became higher and higher, and the strain upon the physical strength more severe. That being so, it became essential more than ever that a young man should bring into the field a sound constitution both of mind and body, a brain taught to think and observe, and a moral nature disciplined to labour and to self-denial. He was not going to trouble his hearers with any remarks upon the vexed question whether the classical or the scientific education was the best. It seemed to him to be rather a futile controversy, believing, as he did, that it was quite possible to combine both; but whatever a man's special gifts might be, or whatever his future pursuits, it seemed to him that he could not but be a gainer by the training which was to be had under a good system of classical study. The man who had grappled successfully with the great Greek and Roman writers might be trusted to have developed a faculty which would stand him in excellent stead whatever he might do or wherever he might go.

The Catholic sees of Southwark and Shrewsbury, vacant by the deaths of Bishops Daniel and Brown, have not yet been filled up, nor is it expected that they will be before Christmas.

Sir Watkin W. Wynn, M.P., is about to present some

## DISASTERS AT SEA AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The crew of the stranded steamer Flamingo, who were brought to Dover on Monday from St. Margaret's Bay, were discharged on Tuesday, and left for London by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, the company having granted them free passages. The vessel is now regarded as a hopeless wreck. The exact amount of damage she has sustained is not known, but it is certain that she must be very much knocked about, and she now lies in such a position as would render it impossible to set her off. The cargo Ardenlea is ashore at Toward Point, totally dismasted. The Serrile, 142, Captain Plumer, from Greenock, for Valparaiso, is ashore at Lamlash; and a 20-ton yacht is also ashore in Gourock Bay. Several vessels have lost their masts, and were towed into places of safety. It was also reported that the Garvel Park lightship, to the east of Greenock, was in a sinking condition, but a pump had been got on board, and there are hopes that she will be kept afloat. At Ardrosson a dismantled schooner which drifted past Saltcoats with scarcely a vestige of her visible, sunk within sight of land, and all the crew, numbering, it is believed, seven, were drowned. Nothing is known of the name of the vessel, or whence she had come. There are thus, already known, nine lives lost, and a large number injured through the storm, while the destruction to property is too great to be estimated. The schooner Bella Aventure, with oil, from Gallipoli for Glasgow, is reported from Stranraer to have been totally wrecked at Portgill, Kirkmaiden. Two of the crew were saved; three are reported drowned. The France, from Dunkirk for Hull River, is reported, by cable from Charleston, to have been totally lost at sea. Part of the crew were saved; the remainder are missing. A telegram, dated Maranham, November 19, states that the Norwegian brig Boreas, from Cardiff for Maranham, has been totally wrecked. Two of the crew drowned. Early on Tuesday morning, during a strong gale from the west-south-west, the Norwegian barque Excelsior of Laurvig, stranded at Rattray Head. The National Life-boat Institution's life-boat stationed at Peterhead proceeded to her assistance, and rescued the crew, consisting of the master and twelve men, who were brought safely to land. The life-boat encountered very heavy seas, and the service was well performed. From an early hour on Tuesday it blew almost hurricane along the Welsh coast. The steamboat service between Ireland and Holyhead was greatly delayed, and the steamers had one of the worst passages on record. The early mail-boat from Kingston to Holyhead had her hurricane-deck carried away when about mid-channel, and great alarm was felt on board. Lloyd's agent at Alexandra telegraphed, under date Nov. 22, that it is blowing hard with a heavy sea in the harbour, and considerable damage has been caused, and several lighters have grounded in the harbour, viz., five lighters laden with cotton, five laden with coal, four with petroleum, and two with timber. The cargoes are being saved, but in bad order. The brigantine J. W. Harris, of Dublin, founded on Tuesday forenoon, while attempting to enter Ayr harbour, and three of the crew were drowned. The crew, five in number, clung to the rigging, and in the forenoon an unsuccessful attempt was made to reach them by the life-boat. One of the lifeboat men was washed overboard, but succeeded in reaching the rigging of the sunken vessel. In the afternoon, when the gale had moderated, the lifeboat got to the wreck, and the gale took of the lifeboat man and two members of the crew, who still survived.

On Tuesday night, the Barbara, barque, of Liverpool, from Rangoon for Liverpool, laden with rice, was totally wrecked under the cliffs on the north side of Freshwater West Bay, Pembrokeshire. The crew were all saved, except the captain, who was washed overboard in taking to the rigging.

## SEVERE GALE.

From almost every part of the United Kingdom reports have been received of a great storm during Monday night and Tuesday. In Scotland, its severity seems to have been most felt, the direction being generally south-west. On the banks of the Forth, large stretches of sea wall have been washed away between Limekilns and Culross, at the latter place the breakwater being completely destroyed. In Fife and Clackmannan whole contents of farm yards have been swept away, and railway traffic between Dunfermline and Edinburgh, via Queensferry, was entirely stopped. At Peterhead, the barque Excelsior, of Laurvig, went ashore on the rocks, and the crew was with difficulty saved by the Peterhead life-boat. A portion of the gable of a new house in Rutherford fell upon a small tenement adjoining, killing Michael Duffy, aged 69. An innkeeper, named James Adam, at Millerton, was killed by falling slates while opening his shutters. Several buildings were blown down at Partickhill. At Greenock the windows of the infirmary were blown in. A large ship, the Ardenlea, of Greenock, over 1,000 tons, was driven ashore at Toward Point and was dismasted, and is expected to become a total wreck. Three persons were injured at Port Glasgow by the fall of the chimney. Great damage has been done to monuments in Greenock cemetery. At Holy Island, the vessels Isabella and Queen were driven ashore. The roof of the Caledonian station, Salteld-street, Glasgow, was blown off. Part of the Caledonian railway, between Perth and Dundee, was undermined by the sea, and traffic suspended. In the south and west of Ireland and St. George's Channel, a gale has raged with great fury. While the gale was at its height, a fire broke out in a dwelling-house in Cross-street, Ayr, and fanned by the high wind it rapidly spread. The fire brigade reached the spot half an hour after the fire was discovered, but by that time the flames had taken firm hold, and had reached four other houses immediately adjoining. All these houses were thatched, and fell an easy prey to the conflagration. The sparks from the five burning buildings were blown over the street and eleven other houses were speedily in a blaze. The utmost consternation now prevailed, and for some time it was feared some of the lives of the inhabitants would be sacrificed. They all succeeded in making their escape, however, some of them being almost naked. The fire brigade succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading further, and a heavy fall of rain seconding their efforts, the flames were subdued. About thirty families, numbering nearly 100 individuals, have been burned out, losing nearly everything they possessed. The destitute are being cared for by the authorities, some of them receiving temporary shelter in a wooden church. Steamboat service between Holyhead and Dublin was delayed, and the early mail-boat from Kingston had her hurricane-deck carried away in mid-channel. The steamer Darragh, of Douglas, went ashore in Douglas Bay, and Douglas No. 2 life-boat was launched, rescuing the crew of four persons. The roof of the railway terminus at Limerick was lifted off, and the railway partially blocked. At Kilrush several ships dragged their anchors and went ashore, and such a storm has not been remembered since 1839. At Lurgan also great damage was done, and the storm was the most severe experienced for thirty-three years. A woman was killed and her husband severely injured by the fall of a chimney stack. In England the storm has been scarcely less severe. In the northern parts of the Lake districts its effects were very marked, and on the west coast many shipping casualties are reported.

During the gale, the chimney stack of a large building at Glasnevin, Dublin, fell upon a small house adjoining completely destroying it. A man, with his wife and daughter, occupied the house. The wife was killed outright, and the husband was severely injured. The daughter escaped.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the formal announcement of the Rev. T. J. Rowell to be a canon of Westminster.

Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella, M.P., received a deputation on Wednesday representing the Wesleyan body throughout the country, who called attention to several provisions in the proposed new Education Code which they considered objectionable. Both Earl Spencer and Mr. Mundella promised to consider the statements made by the speakers, who were headed by Dr. Bigg, and added that their only object in revising the code was the advancement of education in the country.

## HEADS AND HATS.

The subject of the alleged diminution in the size of men's heads during the past generation is one that has been attracting some attention recently, and the whole question is very fully discussed in *Nature* by several correspondents. Mr. F. F. Tuckett adduces the statements and figures of a number of well-known hatters to prove that within the last 25 years the average size of hats has decreased by one size, i.e., by about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in circumference. That this is the case with regard to hats there can be no doubt, but that the decrease is owing to a diminution in the size of the average head it would be very difficult to prove. If we remember that men now cut their hair quite close to the head and wear their hats on the top of their heads instead of down on their ears, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. may easily be accounted for. Indeed, the weight of evidence is entirely against any such explanation as the hatters would like to make out, and Dr. Charles Roberts puts the case very clearly. Mr. Roberts, moreover, refers to several other points of serious interest to all civilized communities. "The chief reason for the falling off in the dimensions of hats in the present day," Mr. Roberts states, "is the accession to the hat-wearing community of a very large number of small-headed persons, such as clerks and shopmen, who formerly did not wear hats at all; and, on the other hand, the detection of a large-headed class—the clergy, who have given up tall hats and taken to the use of soft felt ones. The only way hatters' measurements could be made available for anthropological purposes would be to examine the statistics of one class, say the professional, who have always worn hats, and then allow for the change of fashion in the hair and the position of the hat in the present day. If it is really the case that the heads of the present generation are smaller than those of the last, we must look for the cause not in tight lacing, but in the diminished size or the deformity of the female pelvis, for it is this which is the gauge of the heads of the people. Male infants are longer, heavier, and have longer heads than females, and at the time of birth a greater destruction of males takes place in consequence. In Europe, the proportion of infants born alive is 103 males to 100 females; but if we include the still-births, the proportion of the sexes is 150 males to 100 females, showing that there is a sad loss of some of the finest physical, and probably mental, products of our race by the mere mechanical difficulties at the time of birth. There can be no doubt that ricketty conditions of town children and the sedentary or persistent standing occupations of young girls in shops, &c., will tend to distort the pelvis and thus act injuriously on the race by reducing both the physical and mental standard of their children. There can be no doubt that our large towns are, as it were, the graves of the physique of our race; but it is not because town life is so very injurious, but because the feeble, the halt, and the blind gravitate towards them in search of work suitable to their capacities. So far from admitting the degeneracy of our population as a whole, I am satisfied that it is improving in physique, and is better now than at any former period of our history. The skill and care which save the weak child to the community, give health and strength to the strong, and the physique of the whole is raised to a higher level. It is difficult to find direct evidence of this improvement, but some statistics of the stature and weight of factory children (where we might expect degeneracy, if anywhere) recorded in 1833 and 1873 show that the children of the latter period were a whole year in advance of the former—children of ten or eleven years of age in 1873 being as tall and heavy as those of eleven and twelve fifty years previously." Mr. Tuckett gives some figures with regard to the sizes of hats worn by several eminent men which may interest the curious in these matters:—Lord Chelmsford, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  full; Dean Stanley, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lord Beaconsfield, 7; the Prince of Wales, 7 full; Charles Dickens, 7; Lord Macaulay, 7; John Bright, 7; Earl Russell, 7; Lord Selborne, 7; Mr. Gladstone, 7; Mr. Thackeray, 7; Louis Philippe, 7; M. Jules, 7; Archbishop of York, 8 full. Whatever may be the case with regard to brains, it would scarcely seem from these figures that hats are a criterion of brain-power.

## FASHION'S FOLLIES V. NATURE'S LAWS.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Tuesday at the Providence-hall, Paddington, on the body of Martha Mealing, aged about 70, who had been formerly ladies' maid in a good family. She was found dead in her room at 89, Cirencester-street, Harrow-road. Dr. Blake, Gloucester-crescent, said the post-mortem examination showed externally a few brusies about the right temple, evidently caused by a fall; internally, the brain was very pale, the heart was enlarged, soft, and about double the ordinary size; the lungs were congested; and the liver was out of its place, very low down, in what looked like a second or lower stomach. The deceased must in her younger days have faced her stays or bodice so tight that the centre of the stomach was compressed. The valve-like communication between the upper and lower portions of the stomach was not larger than a man's finger, which must have had a bad effect upon her health. The Coroner remarked that he knew of several deaths which were brought about by tight lacing, but the percentage of deaths was nothing compared with the immense number of women who preferred to sacrifice their natural figure and their health to fashion, instead of following the simple rules of nature, became disfigured for life, and never for any length of time enjoyed even moderately good health. A great many of the victims of fashion died prematurely, but the surrounding circumstances of family, position, &c., enabled the death to be passed over without coming before the public, and they remained in ignorance of the numberless cases of women who, ignoring Nature's simple laws, became victims to Fashion's follies and absurdities. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and expressed a hope that the case would be a warning to the young women of the present day to avoid the risks of following Fashion's follies, instead

# The People.

OFFICES, 110, STRAND, W.C.

IN THIS MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND ARE GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED "THE PEOPLE." —Vicar of Wakefield, chap. 19.

## THE IRISH FAILURE.

There can be no longer any doubt that the Land Act has miserably failed, even as a temporary palliative of Irish discontent. The policy of coercion has now broken down as signally as the policy of concession, and Ireland is angrily waiting to see what further "resources of civilisation" Mr. GLADSTONE has in reserve, and what additional "hateful incidents" may form part of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's programme. The Land Court is in active operation. The last "message of peace" has been received and discussed, and what is the answer? Intimidation and outrage, arson and assassination, tenants either paying no rents or shot at if they do, landlords "flying for their lives," law and government openly flouted, and anarchy triumphant. And from the midst of the chaotic downrush of the whole framework of Irish society arises the fatuous, feeble voice of the Lord Lieutenant piping out that he is not ashamed of anything the Government has done or left undone during the last year and a half. The question, however, is not, as his lordship seems to think it is, what amount of crime and sedition ought to make a Viceroy blush, but what to do with Ireland? As matters stand, the Government does not govern. It has failed in its first duty, and what is now wanted is to take prompt measures for the restoration of the lost supremacy of the QUEEN and of English law. What is the use of Lord COWPER, or any one else telling us that "the great problem of Irish discontent is not yet solved," but that "some day or other, if not in our day, it will be solved"? We are on the brink of attempted revolution, and one assuredly not made with rose-water. What is the right thing to do before it is too late to do anything? The only immediate practical suggestion that has been made is to suspend trial by jury. This would at least be as effective as the suspension of Habeas Corpus, and might not improbably be found even more so. But at all events let the Government govern. They have declared that the Union shall at all hazards be maintained. Let them maintain it as best they may at once, before it has to be maintained at the hazard of another Irish conquest, the most "hateful incident" which can ever "come within the range of practical politics."

## PAUPER LUNATICS.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury on DAVID PULLAM, a lunatic, who came by his death in the Birmingham Borough Asylum, reads rather like the report of a committee appointed to consider the case than an ordinary verdict, but it is on this very account all the more valuable. The facts of the case are these: PULLAM was admitted to the asylum on Oct. 10, suffering not only from insanity but from disease of the spine. He was seen by Mr. GREEN, one of the medical officers of the asylum, and it seems that something was said about distention of the bladder. No notice, however, was taken of this, and he was left in charge of the night warden till six o'clock the following morning, when an attendant named HUGHES went to the dormitory to call him. PULLAM refused to get up, and HUGHES returned in half an hour. PULLAM still declining to get up, HUGHES lifted him into a sitting position on the bed. PULLAM still declined to dress, and HUGHES turned his legs out of bed and began to pull on his stockings. PULLAM laid hold of him round the back and struggled, and in the struggle was forced on to the bed and afterwards on to the floor. In HUGHES's official report as attendant, he made the entry: "Nose bruised, caused by a fall in a struggle with the attendant." Mr. GREEN again saw the patient later on in the morning, but observed no marks upon him, and in the evening he was handed over to Dr. DODDS, the other medical officer of the asylum. Dr. DODDS diagnosed that he was suffering from peritonitis, and observed that he was bruised. He sent for PULLAM's wife, and had the patient removed to a separate room, where he died three days after his admission. A post-mortem examination revealed the facts that the deceased was suffering from rupture of the bladder, which was the cause of the peritonitis observed by Dr. DODDS, and that there was a bruise on the back just opposite the rupture in the bladder. This bruise corresponded with the measurement of the toe of an ordinary boot, and if it was produced by a kick, the kick would be very likely to burst the bladder precisely at the place it was ruptured, especially if it happened to be unusually distended. Such a kick, moreover, would account for the deceased falling forward and bruising his nose. The narrative we have given is simply that of HUGHES himself and the other parties named of their connection with the affair, and if it requires modification, can certainly not be modified in their favour. The jury after full deliberation found a verdict of manslaughter against HUGHES, and further expressed their opinion that "the doctors were guilty of negligence in the early part of the case" although their neglect did not actually accelerate the death, and was to some extent excusable on account of the inadequacy of a staff of two to meet the requirements of the 683 patients in the asylum. They note also that the night attendant has 260 patients under his charge, and that his hours are from eight in the evening till six in

the morning, an amount of continuous work which must tend to prevent his duties being performed in a satisfactory manner. Finally, they recommended that the case and the whole management of the institution should be inquired into by the Lunacy Commissioners. As to HUGHES, we say nothing. He has been committed for trial, and until the trial comes off we decline to comment on the evidence adduced. But with regard to the medical officers of the asylum there is no occasion for the same reticence. We fully admit the force of the excuse alleged by the jury, which is, indeed, rendered more valid by the fact that Mr. GREEN is 81 years of age. But what real excuse can there be for the neglect revealed; what real explanation can be given of the apparent incompetence of the medical officers? A lunatic patient is introduced into the asylum, and a statement made about the distention of his bladder is disregarded. He is subsequently examined, and found to be suffering from peritonitis, but the cause of the disease is never even surmised until after his death. But, passing by all questions of personal neglect or incompetence, what a fearful indictment is the verdict on the system pursued! The very excuse alleged for the individuals is in itself a crushing condemnation of the general management of the asylum. How can two medical men, one of them 81, be supposed to take effective charge of 683 lunatics? Or how can a single night attendant exercise proper supervision and control over 260 patients from eight in the evening till six in the morning? No workhouse nor gaol in the country is so abominably penurious in the matter of attendants, and yet, in a public lunatic asylum, the inmates of which require an immensely greater amount of care, and are at the same time far less able to help themselves than either in the gaol or the workhouse, we are told that the violent death of a patient is to some extent excusable, because the work of attendance is more than the attendants can get through. Inquiry by the Lunacy Commissioners? Yes, by all means. Full and independent inquiry by proper official authority. But, in the meantime, what remedy is to be applied? Are these 680 patients to be left to their present fate until an official inquiry is concluded? What is wanted is swift and immediate redress, and the Home Office should be at once urged to take prompt and energetic action. The St. Paul's Industrial School scandal was bad enough, but this is ten times worse. It is sickening to think of the gratuitous torture that may be even unintentionally inflicted on those who are already the most wretched of all God's creatures, between now and the close of what must necessarily be a tedious inquiry.

Since the above was written, another inquest has been held on another patient, LEWIS ALLCOCK, in the same asylum. ALLCOCK, it appears from the evidence, cut his own throat with a razor belonging to one of the other patients. An order appears to have been issued that no shaving was to be done, but this particular patient was allowed a razor, and could be seen using it by forty or fifty inmates. The coroner, with what object does not appear, instructed the jury that, "in an inquiry of this kind, it was of no consequence to them what the regulations were which prevailed in such an institution to avert such a catastrophe, because that was a question for the Lunacy Commissioners." The jury, however, in spite of this admonition, in presenting their verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind, "wished to call the attention of the authorities to the fact of a razor being within the reach of the patient." With these two examples before them of the results of the system pursued, what has the Asylum Committee of the Birmingham Town Council done? They have sent up a deputation to the Lunacy Commissioners, consisting of gentlemen admirably well-qualified to give their own version of the affair, and they are about to present a report to the Town Council upon it. This may be all very well, but the Asylum Committee happens to be the body chiefly implicated, and even in the great Caucus metropolis a scandal so gross can hardly be hushed up by deputations sent, and reports drawn up, by those responsible for its occurrence. Inquiry there must be; but pending inquiry there must also be a total and immediate change of system.

Stafford was as eminently a test election as Berwick was not. In the latter case, the Whig candidate was a local man, and, being a Catholic to boot, he received the combined support both of the Irish and the Nonconformist. This antagonism to the Church is stronger than their dislike of Catholicism. As a matter of fact, Berwick of late years always has been Liberal, although the exceptional strength of Colonel Milne Home enabled him in 1880 to poll two more than his opponent; and the late increase of the constituency has enlarged the Radical majority. In the case of Stafford, Mr. Salt was no doubt a strong and popular candidate, and had the advantage of local connections, but Mr. Howell, as a working man candidate, also had exceptional claims to support in a constituency which had returned Mr. Macdonald, and received in addition whatever benefit was to be derived from the recognised representative of Government, vouches for both by the new Dean of Carlisle and Mr. Gladstone himself. The battle, in fact, was singularly even-handed, and the Liberals had the advantage of having been in possession of the seat. Yet under these conditions, and in a comparatively small constituency, the Government candidate was defeated by a majority only three short of 300. Stafford is a fair type of a great number of borough constituencies, and there can be no doubt that one result of the election has been to shake the faith of many in the assertions so freely made, that the majority in Parliament really represents the majority in the country. We do not wish to lay too much stress on any by-election, but one of this kind is certainly calculated to confirm the impression derived from other sources, that the country has begun to repent at leisure the hasty match it made with Liberal statesmanship in the spring of last year.

The case of Scott v. Sampson is not agreeable reading, but if the evidence produced really represents the facts, there has been no miscarriage of justice. The libel was one to call for exemplary damages, and exemplary damages have been given. It is, however, only fair to remark that blameless as Mr. Scott may have been from a moral point of view, it was his own conduct which excited the suspicions which took concrete form in the charges brought by the libeller. It is clear from the evidence that he not only felt slighted by not being mentioned in the will of a lady who had made bequests to others whom he regarded as having no higher claims than himself, but that he aired this omission as a personal grievance in talking the matter over with some of his friends. Of course this is a matter of taste. Some men when they are disappointed, prefer to let everybody know that they consider themselves ill-used. Others again, partly from delicacy, and partly, perhaps, from pride, studiously eschew the smallest manifestation of annoyance or chagrin, especially in a case of this kind, where the expression of such a feeling might not unnaturally lead to misconception. Mr. Scott is apparently one of the former class, and he may at least plead that it embraces a vast number of good men besides himself. But after airing his grievance, it was surely injudicious from the point of view of a man of the world to obtain a large advance from the representatives of the deceased lady. It was open to him either to hold his tongue about the grievance and obtain the advance, or else to publish his complaint to his friends and refrain from asking for the money. Either course he might have adopted without setting the most censorious of tongues wagging against him. But to do both was really to court misconstruction, and with so many friends who appear to be on the watch for his halting, could hardly fail to lay him perilously open to the shafts of the slanderer. The result of the trial shows that the inferences drawn from his conduct were incorrect, but it does not establish either the wisdom or the good taste of the conduct which gave rise to those inferences.

Mr. Willis's unseemly attack on Mr. Russell during the trial is a sinister sign of the times. To make out that a learned counsel is wrong in his facts is very frequently the business of learned counsel on the other side. But this is a very different thing to one Q.C. telling another Q.C. that he has not only stated facts wrongly, but knew at the time he did so. To do so is a double offence. It is an offence against the necessary courtesies both of professional life and of ordinary society. The necessary courtesies, we say, because the intercourse of professional men and of general society cannot be carried on if they are habitually violated. In the old days duelling was the machinery by which courtesies of the kind were enforced on those who disregarded them. We have abolished duelling, and substituted a sort of appeal to general opinion in its place. But the difficulty, and in many cases the impossibility of making any appeal ought in itself to be a bar against making use of any language or adopting any line of conduct which would lead to a duel, if the duel were still one of the resources of civilization open to gentlemen. Mr. Willis at once retracted the charge, but it was one which a gentleman of his experience ought not to have made even in "the very torrent tempest and whirlwind" of forensic passion. It was a disagreeable incident in a disagreeable trial, and suggests the presence of disintegrating influences at work of evil omen for the future of society.

Among the accounts presented to the London School Board at its last meeting was one of considerable interest, although the actual amount is not very large. It was a bill for £24 3s. 6d for carriages and pairs and broughams supplied to members of the Board. Ratepayers will be delighted to hear that these vehicles were employed in carrying members of the Board when they visited the Board Schools, but it may not improbably occur to them also that members of the Board might possibly regard the ordinary hackney-cab as sufficiently commodious for the purpose, and, considering the nature of their office and functions, might even feel called on to pay their own cab-hire. But views of this kind do not commend themselves to staunch democrats like the Hon. Lyulph Stanley and Mr. Mark Wilks. Their regard for republican plainness and for rigid economy of the public funds is so profound, that it seems they require a carriage-and-pair at the expense of the ratepayers when they descend to visit the schools under their charge. As to the architect of the Board, of course, nobody can grudge him the gratification of sitting behind a pair of greys at the public expense when he visits the schools, as his emoluments from his office are notoriously hardly sufficient to enable him to travel by a penny tram-car, much less by a twopenny omnibus. This last account has not yet been paid, as Mr. Ross called attention to the matter, and there was no time for full discussion. We suppose, however, that it will be paid in due course, as former bills of the same kind have been paid before to the tune of some £60 or £70. How fortunate the ratepayers have been in securing the services of Messrs. Stanley and Wilks on the School Board. They at least take care that the public money shall not be spent as it would be if the spendthrift Tories had their wicked way.

## KING GIN!

On a barrel for throne he squats and leers,  
And his robes are rags at elbow and knee;  
A big black bottle aloft he rears,  
The sceptre of Sot-land's sovereignty;  
And his courtiers round, with a hoarse coarse din,  
Shout, "Hail, King Gin!"  
There's a crown askew on his forehead low,  
But a crown that boasts no jewels of sheen;  
Pawnbrokers' tickets and bungs in a row,  
And corkscrews stuck in the corks between;  
By his lurch and hiccup and blear'd grin  
Ye may know King Gin.  
Wide is the realm that the Sot-King aways,  
The touch of his sceptre drives men mad;  
And the brain grows numb and the bright eyes glaze,  
And the strong waz weak, and the good wax bad;  
If they mix with the rabble whose hoarse coarse din  
Salutes King Gin.

Palaces plenty the Sot-King owns,  
Where his herded serfs booze night and day;

For bricks they are built of dead men's bones,

And they're haunted by souls that have gone astray,

Whose ghostly voices for ever join in,

Shrieking, "Hail, King Gin!"

Tribute and toll the Sot-King claims

For his tawdry palaces far and wide;

And delicate maidens, and high-born dames,

And the sons of toil, and the sons of pride,

And high and low, swell the devilish din,

"All hail, King Gin!"

Too long, too long hath his empire stood!

Too long hath he borne his dismal crown,

And the rag-robbers spattered with tears and blood,

And the sceptre that tumbles the high souls down

We are deafened too long with the ribald din,

"All hail, King Gin!"

Up and be doing, all ye that are men!

Shiver his sceptre and wrench off his crown!

Let the Sot-King sneak to the sot's foul den;

And his drunken palaces—hurl them down!

Set free the last slaves of English kin!

Dash down King Gin!

A. D. D.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.  
YOUTH, by PAUL MERRITT and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, EVERY EVENING, at Forty Minutes past Seven.  
Dinner, Drunken, Drunken, Drunken.

Surpassing all previous successes, even under Mr. Augustus Harris's management of unparalleled successes.

ADELPHI THEATRE.  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Messrs. A. and S. GATTI.  
EVERY EVENING, at Eight, the great English Drama, by CHARLES READE, entitled IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Great Success. Preceded, at a Quarter-past Seven, by the Farce of A LAD FROM THE COUNTRY. Doors open at Seven. Box Office open Ten till Five. No Booking Fees.

CAEITY THEATRE, Strand.  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD.  
WILLINGTON AND HIS CAT, Burlesque-Drama, in three acts, by F. C. BURNAND, at 8.30. Misses Farren, Vaughan, Bullock, Squire, Williams, D'Anban, &c. Open, Operas, 7.5. Farce, 7.30. Price from 1s. to 6s. Afternoon, 2s. Evening, 3s. Performances every Saturday, 2s. and sometimes WEDNESDAY.

OPERA COMIQUE.  
Managers, Messrs. J. HOLLINGSHEAD and R. BARKER.  
PRINCESS TO TO, EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an Original Comic Opera, in Two Acts. Book by W. S. GILBERT. Music by E. CLAY. Messrs. R. Temple, G. Loredan, R. Brough, G. Temple, E. Stepan, and A. Bishop; Madames Alba, Poole, Vane, Cross, &c. Conductor, Mr. F. STANISLAV. Open at 7.30, commence at 7.5. Box Office 2s. Box Office open Ten till Five. SATURDAY at 2.30. Box Office open from 11 to 5.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.  
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. SWANBOROUGH. The OPERA SEASON under the direction of Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Great and Genuine Success of the New Opera Comique, OLIVETTE. Every Evening, until Further Notice, at Eight o'clock. The OPERA COMIQUE, OLIVETTE, by H. B. FARRELL, Music by A. ANDRE. The Opera preceded, at Quarter-past Seven, by PARADES VILLA. Box Office open Eleven till Five. Acting Manager, Mr. ARTHUR SWANBOROUGH.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.  
Lease and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.  
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, THE LIGHTS OF LONDON. New and Original Drama, in Two Acts. Book by W. S. GILBERT. Messrs. Wilson, Barrett, Speelman, Willard, Beauchamp, Peach, Doone, Evans, Cathcart, &c., and George Barrett; Madames Eastlake, E. Orsby, Eugenia Edwards, &c. Stephens. At 7. PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT, by J. E. Soden. Mr. George Barrett, &c.; Misses Waters and Vincent. Doors open at 6.30, commence at 7. Drama at 7.45. Box Office, 9.30 to 5. No Fees. Matinee of "The Lights of London," Wednesday next, at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.  
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. D'OLYLY CARTE.  
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. PATTIENCE. Preceded, at 7.30, by THE TURTLES. MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Seats may be secured at the Box Office.

COURT THEATRE.  
Manager, Mr. F. MAITLAND.  
IMPRUDENCE, under the Direction of Mr. CARTON.  
EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.  
Wednesday, Mr. W. A. DUNLOP, Mr. W. H. GILBERT, Mr. Edward Lightfoot, Miss Compton, Miss Florence Wade, Miss Emily Miller, Miss Laura Linden. Concluding with Righton's TALE OF A TUB. Box Office open 11 to 5. Price 1s. to 2s. Acting Manager, Mr. F. CAVENDISH MACDONNELL.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.  
RE-OPENS on SATURDAY next, DEC. 21. Newly and elegantly decorated and re-furnished. Enlarged stage, commodious seats, and brilliant illumination by the Electric Light.  
SATURDAY next, DEC. 21. FIRST NIGHT of the celebrated grand spectacular fairy opera, "BLACK CROOK."

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, BISHOPSGATE.  
Proprietors and Managers, JOHN and RICHARD DOUGLASS.  
Last Eight Performances of HAVERLY'S GENUINE BLACK MINSTRELS, who will appear.

EVERY EVENING at 8. THURSDAY and SATURDAY NEXT at 2 and 5. The greatest Negro Organisation in the world. Enormous success. MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 5, BETSY, from the Criterion Theatre. Boxing-Day, Dec. 26, HARLEQUIN SINBAD THE SAILOR.

GRECIAN THEATRE, CITY-ROAD.  
Proprietor, Mr. T. G. CLYDON.  
EVERY EVENING, at 7, the Great Drama, D. T.; or, LOST by DRINK. Messrs. Sennett, Monkhouse, Syms, Parker, Leigh, Williams; Madames Annie Bentley, M. A. Victor, Blanche Elliott, Leigh, Liske, &c.  
Dancing in the brilliantly-illuminated Grounds at Eight. Concluding with MY PRECIOUS BABY.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.  
Lessors and Managers, Messrs. CONQUEST and MERIT. Last three weeks and continued success of MANKIND, by Paul Merit and George Conquest. Must be withdrawn on December 7, to allow for production at Christmas of one of Conquest's Grand Panzonettes, "Mother Bunch."

EVERY EVENING, MANKIND; or, BEGAR YOUR NEIGHBOUR. Messrs. George Conquest, Guiness, Nye, Cruikshank, Howell, Wilson, Cowell, Herman, &c.; Madames Ingram, Thomas, L. and H. Cleverton, Morton, and Katie Barry. Open at 7; commence at 7.30. Secretary, Mr. A. Stanford.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.  
Open 12, Close

## LORD HARTINGTON AT BLACKBURN.

Yesterday afternoon Lord Hartington, M.P., and Mr. Grafton, M.P., addressed a large mass meeting of their constituents in the Prince's Theatre, Blackburn. Lord Hartington said he felt that during the recess they had had too much political speaking, the chief burden of which he must admit had been borne by their political opponents. There was no doubt a greater inducement to a member of the opposition than to a member of the party in power to indulge in vacation speeches. They had perhaps more leisure, perhaps more inducement, as they had nothing to lose and nothing to gain; and it was also easier to criticize a policy than to defend it. He admitted the right of the opposition to abstain from anything except criticism, and while also admitting that they ought to abstain from giving pledges of what they would do if they were in office, he thought there ought to be some limit to the reckless criticism of everything. (Applause.) It would be admitted that when they were in opposition they were exposed to the same taunt, and it would also be admitted that the country knew the character of the policy which they were going to pursue were they returned to power. The country knew that they would seek to reverse the direction if they could not undo all the accomplished result of the foreign policy of the late government, and that was what they had done. (Cheers.) Their opponents were angry with them because whilst in opposition the Liberals had denounced the Treaty of Berlin, and that in office they had secured its execution. (Cheers.) The Liberals never said the Treaty was bad. They only said it might have been much better. (Cheers.) The Government had secured the fulfilment of the provisions of that Treaty relating to Bulgaria, Eastern Roumania, Greece, and Montenegro, and had secured better freedom and government to the Armenian people. (Cheers.) The Conservatives either actively opposed or slighted them. Lord Salisbury had said it did not matter two straws whether a certain bit of territory belonged to Montenegro or to Albania. He (Lord Hartington) believed that the pieces of territory which the Montenegrins had acquired was a matter of very great importance to them, and was essential to its better and more peaceful development. (Cheers.) The Treaty of Berlin was not a one-sided question, nor an instrument intended solely for the removal of the Russians from Turkey, but its other provisions were to be enforced. The Government had striven, together with the other powers of Europe, to carry into execution the whole of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, and Lord Dufferin was striving at Constantinople, as Mr. Goschen had striven before him, to secure the execution of those provisions which related to the Armenians. Those things mattered very much indeed. If the repose of Europe was not to be disturbed, it must be by the Turkish Government fully undertaking to execute the stipulations which it had entered into. Lord Salisbury had said that it would be dangerous to alienate the Sultan from England as he might do England some service. (Laughter.) That meant, if it meant anything, that if Lord Salisbury and his friends returned to power, they would revert to the policy of treating with indifference the whole of those difficult problems which were involved in the Turkish Government of the East of Europe. They would treat them with indifference unless the supposed interests of England were in any degree attacked, or unless some advantage might be gained by interfering. That policy was emphatically and finally disclaimed at the last election, and the Conservatives did not appear to have taken warning by it. He thought they would do well before listening to the reproaches of the Opposition to ascertain more fully what the policy of the Conservatives was. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury had said the other day that he did not think it was a good policy which brought the Russian railway from the Caspian Sea to Askabad, and Russian outposts to the city of Merv. He was somewhat astonished that a statesman of Lord Salisbury's well-known accuracy (laughter and cheers) should have made that statement, because, as a matter of fact, Lord Salisbury, who now devoted so much attention to the centralisation questions which formerly he used to treat in such a different manner, must have known that the railway was not completed half the distance to Askabad, and that not a Russian soldier had ever approached the locality of Merv or any of the territory which was occupied by the Merv Turcomans. (Cheers.) Even if that did happen, Lord Salisbury omitted to say in what way the interests or the honour of the country were involved. Lord Salisbury also omitted to tell them how the policy of the present Government brought them about, or how the policy of the late Government would have prevented them. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury must also be aware that those actions were simultaneous with our invasion of Afghanistan, and were neither affected by our reverses nor our successes in that country. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury at Newcastle had claimed for the late Government in regard to Afghan policy a new merit. He said they had hunted the Russian Mission out of Afghanistan (laughter), and had made it impossible that the influence of Russian diplomacy should ever be re-established in that country. He (Lord Hartington) had heard the Afghan policy of the late Government advocated on many grounds, but he had never heard before that the war had been undertaken for the purpose of hunting an unarmed Mission out of the dominions of Afghanistan. Such observations he thought would keep alive that spirit of rivalry which was apt to recur from time to time, and especially between England and Russia. (Cheers.) If any one was hunted out of Afghanistan it was the Ameer, and the Russian Mission retired with him. There Ali, up to his last moments, desired to go to St. Petersburg, and that did not seem as if Russian diplomacy had been driven from Afghanistan. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury had taken the same opportunity to speak of what he was pleased to call the pulpit eloquence in which the Prime Minister was apt to indulge. He did not think that came well from a statesman and member of the late Ministry, who once on a Manchester platform lifted up his hands to heaven and announced that "Glad tidings of great joy" were proclaimed to all the world by him—in fact that an alliance had been made between Ireland and Germany. (Cheers.) Passing on to speak of Ireland, the noble lord said that even he was able to make a different report, if he were able to tell them that tranquillity was once more completely restored, he for one would never think that that was a perfectly satisfactory declaration for him to make to his constituents so long as he is obliged to confess that that tranquillity is only secured at the cost of the deprivation of the people of Ireland of ordinary rights of British citizens. (Cheers.) They must take a wide and comprehensive view of the subject, and not look only to recent outrages, or to the passing of the Coercion Act, or even to the Land Act and its operations, but they must look back to the time when they took office, and see what the condition of Ireland was at that time. In consequence of a succession of bad harvests great distress and scarcity prevailed, and it had been acknowledged by the late Government that the Land Act of 1870, was a very beneficial one, but it practically broke down when bad times came. Before they took office, agrarian outrage and agitation had begun, and the Land League had also commenced as a charitable association for relieving the distressed tenants. It was supplied to a great extent by subscriptions from America, and it advocated the total abolition of the landlords of Ireland. Mr. Parnell, with his small party, had already constituted himself a power by the resolution and the determination with which they used the power which the forms of Parliament allowed to a minority, and they were never resolutely opposed by the late Government. They were animated by a spirit of uncompromising hostility to the British connection, and to Britain itself. It was, he contended, altogether unjustifiable to say that the present anxious condition of Ireland had been brought about by any agitation or conduct on the part of the present Government. (Cheers.) They had been blamed for not applying coercion sooner, but it would have been the surest way to alienate from them whatever there was of liberal and moderate opinion in Ireland, and it would also have alienated from them much sound liberal opinion in this country. (Cheers.) The Coercion Act would have been utterly ineffective without a measure of relief being passed. With regard to the operations of the Land Act of this year he was of opinion that the cases which so far had been before the Courts were precisely those contemplated by the Act, and although they had been attacked

## THE HOME SECRETARY AT DERBY.

for lowering the rents, it would be better to wait until those who were in charge of their defence could defend them. Compensation was a question which would have to be considered both in respect of landlords who had rack-rented the tenants and of those who had not done so. (Cheers.) The rents so far in the cases before the Courts had all been reduced, but those decisions were subject to be revised by the Central Commissioners and might be altered. In conclusion he said that in order to accomplish the task they had set before themselves they would shrink from no responsibility; they would exercise the powers of the ordinary law, and the extraordinary powers which Parliament had given, and might yet give them. They would not raise nor give any excuse for raising the standard of national enmity or national hatred. Disappointment no doubt existed, that the measures of recent years to restore peace and contentment to Ireland had so far failed, but in the prosecution of their task they would continue to remember as they had hitherto remembered, that all was not due to the perverseness or want of judgment of Ireland, but that England also had committed great mistakes. Those mistakes were not yet expiated, but in the prosecution of their task the Government would act with unswerving firmness and inexhaustible patience. (Cheers.)

## SUSPICIOUS AFFAIR AT SEVENOAKS.

Much excitement exists at Sevenoaks through the finding of the dead body of a man in a tank under circumstances which lead to the belief that there has been foul play. For a month past a man named Maton, about 70 years of age, a bricklayer, who was employed on the Local Board works, has been lodging at the Anchor Inn, Sevenoaks, as also had for a week past a young man called Whittle, a plasterer, who has had temporary employment in the town, and was about to leave the district in a few days. On Sunday afternoon, the two men left the Anchor Inn, as they said, for a walk to Seal, a small village about two miles distant. Whittle returned alone between nine and ten, and upon the landlord of the house (Mr. Wells) inquiring from him where his mate was, he replied that he went into a field, whereupon he lost sight of him. He further said that Maton fell over a bank, and he could not make him hear nor could he find him. The landlord then said to Whittle that as he went out with him he ought to have kept with him, and should know something of his whereabouts, and that if he was anything of a man he would go back at once and search for him. Whittle then replied that he would be found dead. The landlord repeatedly questioned him upon this remark, and he gave the same answer to the other members of the family and to his fellow-lodgers. Maton not arriving by Tuesday morning, the landlord became uneasy as to his safety, and, accompanied by his daughter, he proceeded along the road in the direction of Seal, and, after searching the stone quarries and other probable places, eventually came to an open field, about a mile from the town, and there, in a tank of sewage proceeding from the Quakers' Hall Estate, and about 20 yards from the road, was the dead body of the missing man. Information was given to the police, and the body taken from the tank and removed to the Man of Kent public-house, where it lies awaiting an inquest. Later in the night Whittle was arrested by Sergeant Okill and conveyed to the police-station. The tank, which appears to be in a most dangerous position, owing to its proximity to the road, has been visited by a large number of persons.

## TOO MUCH CHLORAL.

On Tuesday evening Dr. Thomas resumed, at the Coroner's Court, Islington, the adjourned inquiry into the cause of death of Mr. Herbert Frederick Fickling, a gentleman connected with the Wesleyan chapel, Caledonian-road, who was believed to have died from an overdose of chloral. Dr. Sheppard stated that he and Dr. Wilkinson had made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. All the organs were perfectly healthy, and there could be no doubt that death had resulted from an overdose of chloral. The coroner said that he had submitted the contents of the second bottle to Mr. Wynter Blyth, the public analyst for St. Marylebone, and that gentleman had reported that the mixture contained bromide of potassium and hydrate of chloral in the proportions mentioned by Dr. Sheppard.—Dr. Wilkinson said that he quite agreed with Dr. Sheppard in his remarks, with the exception that he thought the dilated state of the heart was unnatural and showed signs of disease. In addition to this, he thought the condition of the deceased prior to death might be attributed to pseudo-apoplexy, although he admitted that the post-mortem showed no signs of such apoplexy. It was probable that death resulted from an overdose of chloral, but it was quite possible that death might have resulted from the usual dose, or perhaps two doses, as it was a fact now being recognised that the action of hydrate of chloral upon the system predisposed the system to death from such chloral, whereas in the case of other poisons small doses injured the patient to their indiscriminate use.—The coroner observed that the hydrate of chloral, being extremely volatile, would be quickly absorbed into the body, and the traces of it would not, of course, be found upon a cursory examination. Dr. Wilkinson, in reply to a juror, said that, in his opinion, if a man with slight disease of the heart took two doses of the mixture instead of one, and was in the habit of taking one dose only, the effect upon him would be more deadly than upon a man unused to such a medicine.—Dr. Sheppard, recalled, said that two doses of the mixture (containing 20 grains of chloral) would not, in his opinion, cause death. He conscientiously believed that the deceased not only swallowed the contents of the one bottle, but a portion of the other at the same time.—Dr. Wilkinson, in answer to the coroner, stated that 30 grains of hydrate of chloral had been known to kill, whereas over 200 grains were innocuous in other cases.—The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that the deceased died from poisoning by chloral-hydrate, but how administered there is no evidence to show. We desire to express our opinion that Dr. Sheppard and his assistant, Dr. Crampton, are in no way to blame for supplying the medicine to the deceased."

A POST OFFICE PUZZLE.—The *Indianapolis Journal* relates the circumstances attending the delivery of a letter with a very vague address, which will vie with any similar anecdote in the annals of our own Post Office:—Postmaster Wildman had occasion during his trip east to visit the New York Post Office, and while there was told the following incident, which shows the efficiency of our postal service: The New York office has a man whose business for the past twenty-five years has been to decipher bad addresses on letters. During that time he has collected directories of the various cities of the country, and is said to know all the streets and a great number of the residences of New York City. Some time ago, a foreign letter came to the office bearing the name of the Postmaster of a small town in Ireland, and after the usual inquiries the old man learned the time that the vessel bearing the letter arrived. As an experiment, he placed it in the hands of a carrier, who was instructed to deliver it at the end of—Pier. The house was a sailors' boarding-house, and, strange as it may seem, Patrick Mahoney was found. When the letter was opened the only contents were found to be a draft for 400 dols. This letter would be a good companion for one that was received recently by Postmaster Wildman. It, too, was from Ireland, and was addressed to the Postmaster-General of Indiana. The contents stated that Patrick O'Neill had come to this country several years ago, and since then nothing had been heard from him by his relatives. The letter asked that a diligent search be made, and, if Patrick was found, to convey to him the intelligence that his brother was married and had five children."

It is understood that Chief Justice Lindley will be sworn a member of the Privy Council, on Tuesday next, at Windsor, on his appointment as Chief Justice of Appeal.

A weekly contemporary confirms the statement we made a fortnight ago, to the effect that six regiments of Militia are about to be embodied for permanent duty, to take the place of as many battalions of regular infantry.

With regard to the operations of the Land Act of this year he was of opinion that the cases which so far had been before the Courts were precisely those contemplated by the Act, and although they had been attacked

## THE HOME SECRETARY AT DERBY.

Last night Sir W. Harcourt speaking at the inaugural banquet of the Derby Liberal Association, responded to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, and said he had no desire to expand the horizon of the wilderness of talk nor was he going to talk about what the Government were going to do next session, because the first thing to be decided was whether they were to be enabled to do anything at all. Their opponents have not found them very favourable topics for fault and extra fault oratory. He saw an evident inclination on the part of the Opposition to concentrate their forces upon the Irish difficulty. (Cheers.) Ireland was a very perilous and dangerous combustible. It offered great temptations to unscrupulous and reckless treatment, and a material of this combustible character was not in his opinion likely to be improved by the sort of petroleum treatment to which it was being subjected by politicians like Lord Salisbury and Mr. James Lowther. (Cheers and hisses.) It was still, however, the business of the Government, to the best of their ability, to do their duty to the Queen and to the nation. The Land League did not originate under the Liberal Government, and if its early agitation could and ought to have been suppressed, that was the duty of the predecessors of the present Government. They were threatened with the retribution and vengeance of the Irish vote. So it is if it must be—(laughter)—but her Majesty's Ministers would not swerve one hair's breadth from the path which they believed to be necessary in the interests of the United Kingdom, whether they gained or whether they lost the Irish vote. (Cheers.)

## A LEGACY GOING BEGGING.

A Paris correspondent writes:—"A charity legacy is going begging. On the 15th of last August a Mr. Dodd, of London, made a will containing a bequest of £5,000 to 'the treasures for the time being of the French Orphan Foundling Society at Paris.' The executors communicated with the British Embassy, which directed its solicitor to ascertain the parties entitled. He invited the Société des Orphelins Abandonnés, established at Auteuil in 1836 by the Abbé Roussel, to make out a list, and it has accordingly to-day handed in a memorial, which shows that the institutions for children supported by the municipality do not at all answer the testator's description, and that the Société des Orphelins picks up in the most remote quarters of the city children deprived by poverty or disease of parents or refuge. The memorial expresses a conviction that Mr. Dodd intended the Auteuil establishment, and that there can be no other claimants. The establishment, I may add, has subscribers in England, has about 300 orphans apprenticed, and is well worthy of patronage. It will be interesting to see whether any other charity will put in a claim to this rather vaguely-worded bequest."

## CHILD MURDER IN WILTS.

On Tuesday, at Salisbury, the magistrate, on the application of the police, granted a further remand in the case of Ruth Bendall, who is charged with the wilful murder of her infant child on Nov. 4. The police have now completed their investigations. The woman herself did not appear, as she is still suffering from the serious attempt at suicide which she made at Westbury when the police appeared to arrest her. The woman has experienced a rather rough life. Married early to a reprobate husband, who is now in hiding from the police, he several times deserted and ill-used her. She is now but 33, and is the mother of nine children. Some time since when her husband deserted her, he left four dependent on her efforts. Three children were admitted into the workhouse, and the mother obtained employment in the factories at Westbury and Trowbridge. On Nov. 7 she returned to Westbury, which she left on the 1st, and stated that she had agreed to pay 3s. 6d. a week to a woman to keep the child. On the 4th she was seen near the White Parish pond, which is some 30 miles from Westbury; indeed, sitting on the edge of the pond, and on the 11th the body of the baby was found. The accused attempted to escape the consequences by drowning herself at Westbury, but the police dragged her from the pond.

## COINING EXTRAORDINARY.

At the Manchester City Police-court, on Thursday, Edward Hanley, a scale and beam maker, out of employment, and his two sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret Hanley, were charged with uttering base coin. They resided at 38, Back Mill-street, Ancoats, and were in the habit of sending to neighbouring public-house for beer, tendering generally in payment two pennies. It was found on several occasions that one of the two pennies tendered by the women was bad, and that the other good. The landlord on one occasion noticed that one looked like a penny that had been silvered over. On examining it more closely, however, he found that it was made of lead, and had only been lacquered over. He warned his barman, and subsequently three bad pennies were given to him by the female prisoners. The prisoners were then arrested, and on searching the house a quantity of metal similar to that used in the manufacture of the coins was found, as well as some sulphate of copper used for bronzing the pennies, a wooden vice, a pair of pincers, and other articles used by manufacturers of base coins.—Prisoners, who denied all knowledge of the bad money, were committed for trial at the Sessions.

## THE RIGHT TO PERFORM "CASTE."

Mr. Colt on Friday afternoon moved, before Mr. Justice Clift, on behalf of Mr. Henry Robertson, the son, and the trustees of the will of the late Mr. Tom Robertson, for two injunctions—one against Mr. Edward Bardsley, the lessee of the Queen's Theatre, Keighley, Yorkshire, and the other against Miss Lizzie King, of Wrexham, to restrain the performance to-night, at both places, of the play "Caste." The right of representation of the piece, except within twelve miles of Charing-cross, which is in Mr. Bancroft, was devised to the plaintiff and his sister, who is a minor, by the will of his father, and the defendant Bardsley claimed the right to represent the piece, and so stated in a letter addressed to the *Eve* newspaper. The plaintiff had warned him, and a detective telegraphed to the plaintiff on Friday that the piece would be represented at Keighley that night. Miss King advertised her intended performance in the *Wrexham Advertiser*, and was warned on Thursday. The play and the first representation had been duly registered.—His lordship granted both injunctions.

ASSAULT IN COURT.—Yesterday, at the West Ham police-court, Edward Lorne, a respectably-dressed man, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the West Ham police-court, on the previous day. On Friday afternoon while a charge of assault was being heard, the outcome of a strike among the lightermen in the employ of the Steam Tug and Lighterage Company Limited, the plaintiff in that case, Thomas Davies, had gone into the witness-box, when the prisoner Lorne, in a very loud voice, called out that the witness had not kissed the book, and was not intending to speak the truth. The usher was directed to eject him from the court, and proceeded to carry out his directions, when the prisoner became very obstreperous and refused to move. Assistance was then called and the prisoner was forcibly removed from his seat. When near the door he struck police-constable Izatt, a very severe blow in the chest.—Mr. Phillips, the stipendiary, then ordered the constables to take him into custody, and with the united exertions of the officers about the court, prisoner was taken from the court. On the road to the police-station he assaulted another constable who had held of him. And it was lodged within the police station.—Prisoner now said, that being deaf he did not hear his worship order him to leave the court.—He was now fined £1 and the costs £5, or in default, one month's imprisonment with hard labour.—He paid the money and left the court.

"The Bromsgrove" is a fresh candidate for honours in the list of public school magazines. Its first number, just issued, is a most creditable production. King Edward VI. Bromsgrove School has long enjoyed high repute, and is rapidly making headway under its popular Head Master, Herbert Millington, Esq., M.A.

## ALLEGED MURDER IN SOUTHWARK.

At the Southwark Police-court, on Friday, Jeremiah McCarthy, a labourer, was charged with causing the death of Maria McCarthy, his wife. Helen McCarthy, who lived in rooms in the same house as the prisoner, 22, Lant-street, Southwark, said that on the 13th inst. she heard screams of "Oh, Jerry, don't!" and the sound of blows. The prisoner went out and returned a short time afterwards and went into his room, and she heard the sound of blows again. The witness called out to him, and when the prisoner came down he told her to mind her own business. The deceased was ailing at the time, but was not confined to her bed. The woman died on Friday morning.—Dr. Matcham, one of the parish surgeons, said he was called to the deceased on Wednesday last. She had a black eye and contusions on her face. He asked how she got them, and the prisoner replied, "Well, if you want to know, I gave it her." The witness advised the woman to go into the infirmary. On Thursday day he called and found she had been confined. She was suffering from injuries to the head, which had affected her brain. This morning he called again and found her dead. The prisoner said he had always lived affectionately with his wife, and had done all he could for her comfort. He asked her to go into the hospital on Wednesday, but she had a horror of the infirmary and hospital. He denied that he had assaulted her. The prisoner was remanded for a week in order that a post-mortem examination may be made.

## AN ANCIENT CARVING.

At the Cambridge County Court on Wednesday, the case of St. Peter's College v. Irwin and Mills was tried before Mr. Bagshawe, Q.C., and a jury. It was an action brought by the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College to recover of the defendants the sum of £50 on the return of an ancient piece of carving. The defendant Irwin was the occupier of a publichouse at Cambridge belonging to the College, and in the taproom over the fire-place was an ancient piece of carved woodwork, supposed to be upwards of 300 years old, and which it was believed at one time formed part of the old College Library. The premises, now the Little Rose Inn, were built by Dr. Andrew Perne, who was master of the College from 1533-1559, and by him bequeathed to the College. The defendant Irwin was a sub-tenant of the lessee, and it was proved that he and Mills, about the 13th of August last, removed the carving and substituted in its place ordinary wood work. The defendant took it away and endeavoured to sell it, and according to his evidence, on his failing to find a customer, it was chopped up and burnt. A great deal of evidence was given as to its value as an antiquarian curiosity, and it appeared that many persons were in the habit of visiting the Little Rose to see it. It was, undoubtedly, part of the freehold.—The learned Judge directed the jury that the article, not being produced, on the authority of the leading case of "Armory v. Delamire," they must presume it to be of great value, and, after a short deliberation, the jury assessed its value at £40, that sum to be reduced to 40s. on the return of the carving, which, it was alleged, had not been destroyed.

## MONEY MARKET.

CCR, Saturday Afternoon.

Money is hardly so strong, New York advices reporting less stringency. Three months' bills are quoted at 4%, and day-to-day loans at 3½ to 3¾ per cent.

Although fresh business is limited owing to the approach of the Account, the Stock Exchange has a firmer appearance. Consols have risen 1½. A quiet business is passing in English railways, the inquiry being mainly for the heavy lines, which were 1½ to 2 per cent. Canadian exchange show some recovery from yesterday's depression. Grand Trunk preferences being 1½ to 2 per cent. American exchanges have responded to the stronger tone of the New York market, the improvement varying from 1 to 2. Very little is passing in Foreign Government Securities. Egyptian was steady, but most other speculative issues show weakness, the fluctuations being, however, slight. Miscellaneous securities have been quiet with few changes.

Annexed is a List of after official hours' prices:—

Consols for Money, 3 per Cent., Canada 6 per Cent., 100s. 4. New South Wales 2 per Cent., 100s. 5. 100s. 5-6s. 100s. 12. New Zealand Consolidated 5 per Cent., 100s. 1. South Australia 5 per Cent., 100s. 1. Victoria 6 per Cent.,

## OMNIBUS.

The intolerable nuisance of empty cabs prowling about the streets for hire, to which I drew attention four weeks ago, seems to be daily on the increase. A short time ago it was strictly ordered by the police that all vehicles of the kind should, whenever they had deposited their fare, proceed at once to the nearest cab rank, and remain there until wanted. But lately the neglect of this regulation seems to have been winked at; and the consequence is that the dangers to pedestrians at all the crossings in the great thoroughfares, is ten times what it used to be.

The other day I counted no fewer than 31 of these "crawlers" between Charing-cross and St. Mary-le-Strand. To keep clear of a carriage or cab going at an ordinary trot, is sometimes far from easy; but the difficulty is increased tenfold when a creeping hansom or four-wheeler stops the way, and prevents foot passengers from running across the street at the right moment. Surely it is high time that the police should put a stop to an annoyance of which every one complains.

If military men still in the prime of life are forced to retire on half-pay, or pension, in the ratio which the War Office now insists upon, we shall soon have more soldiers than mere civilians in the country. During the last two months I have counted upwards of 30 officers of different ranks, every one of whom has from 10 to 20 years of good work in him, who have all been obliged to retire from the service owing to the new regulations.

The promotion of the junior ranks in the army is all very well, but, like many other things it may be overdone. Surely Mr. Gladstone must see what an enormous increase in our army estimates must follow the present system of forced retirement. A few years hence we shall have at least a dozen officers on the retired list for every one that is actively employed.

And with all this enormous increase of our military expenditure, is our army as effective for the service that is required of it, as was the case a dozen or twenty years ago? I for one very much doubt it; and the immense majority of practical regimental officers in the service would, I am perfectly certain, agree with me.

Two soldiers, both rather drunk, were quarreling at the Waterloo Station the other night. A policeman asked them to what regiment they belonged? One of them said his corps was the Second battalion of the Prince of Wales' Volunteers; the other declared that they both belonged to the Sherwood Rangers. Their facings were identical, viz., white; and they had no numbers on their caps or collars. The policeman suggested that under the new rules it would be advisable for soldiers to carry sandwich boards, with the names of their respective corps painted in full, so that there might be no mistake. In the present instance the soldiers themselves seemed not a little "mixed" as to what was really the name of their corps.

Many Englishmen are still wondering why it is that M. Gambetta does not give satisfaction to his countrymen by the ministry he has formed. Imagine for a moment that an ultra-radical ministry was formed in England, and that Mr. Bradlaugh was appointed to watch over the educational and ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom; what would the public think? This is exactly what M. Gambetta has done by making M. Paul Bert, Minister of Public Worship and Public Teaching, only with this difference, that whatever might be the opinions of the honourable member for Northampton, it is improbable that he would force his views upon others; whereas M. Paul Bert will be certain to do so. If he remains in office there can be no doubt but that any and all kinds of religious teaching will be strictly forbidden in France.

The cremating apparatus at Gotha, which was established in the autumn of 1878, had only been used fifty-seven times up to August of this year. Almost all the cremated were Germans; ten of them were women, ten doctors, nineteen professional men, four soldiers, and four noblemen. Evidently, *le jeu ne va pas la chandelle*.

A military student was up for examination. "Give examples of different degrees of velocities of motion," demanded one of the examiners. "Well," said the youth, "the swiftest motion is that of light, and the slowest by several hundred degrees is that of promotion." They sent him back two years "That, young man," they told him, "will give you an idea of retrogressive motion."

The second French lady doctor has passed her final examination. Madame Perrée is 32, and the mother of a family; and is said to have taken up medicine in consequence of the benefit she derived in a long illness from the care of an American lady doctor. Paris has trained many of these ladies for our own country and others, but scarcely kept any for herself.

Cardinal Manning will leave London for Rome soon after Christmas. Like all the other members of the English or Irish Catholic Episcopacy, his Eminence is strongly opposed to diplomatic intercourse between the Vatican and the British Government, and one of the chief reasons for his intended journey is to make the opinions of himself and his brother prelates known to Leo XIII.

Hunting in Ireland sometimes has curious incidents. A week or two ago, while a covert was being drawn, the huntsman dismounted to go into it himself after the dogs, and fastened his horse to a tree outside. A Land League prowling around spied the horse, jumped into the saddle, and galloped off. Out came the huntsman and raised the alarm; and presently the whole hunt left the dogs looking for the fox, while they pursued the League. After an exciting chase they ran him to earth, and recovered the lost steed.

It is reported in Paris that Sir Charles Dilke and M. Gambetta have come to an understanding regarding the Commercial Treaty. The French Government will give way, to a certain extent, on the question of protection; but, on the other hand, we must not find fault with what is done in Tunis, and must back up our neighbour in all matters concerning Egypt and the Egyptians. This is called making things pleasant all round; but doesn't it involve eating dirt to a very considerable amount?

The Austrian railway companies employ about 3,000 women in their offices; they are chiefly relatives of men who have died in the service of the companies, and their pay varies from 15s. to 30s. per week. Why do we not hear of the same thing in this country? Something of the kind was attempted once by some of the English companies but it fell through. One would like to know why.

## A "COUNTESS" BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday, Kate Jacobs, who called herself the Countess de Papoli, and at other times the Countess Hortense E. V. M. Malin Redé, who was convicted last week of obtaining a valuable security and money by false pretences, was brought up and sentenced. After hearing Mr. Geoghegan on behalf of the prisoner, the Assistant Judge said: I am satisfied that the jury who pronounced you guilty discovered the true character of your dealings with the prosecutor. I do you no injustice when I say that you are an adept in the arts practised by the class of swindlers who attract their dupes by means of cunningly baited advertisements in the public press. Unfortunately they have ample scope for their abilities, and there are no limits to the credulous folly of bargain-hunters. It would be idle to speculate on the number of those of the weaker sex to whom the lure of a splendid sealskin jacket trimmed with sable tails, as good as new, the property of a countess, and to be had for one-third of its original cost, would be an irresistible temptation. Probably the remoteness of the country village from which the prize was to come was a circumstance to inspire confidence in the simplicity and honesty of the noble but neophyte owner. No one pities the silly dupes who are caught by these common wiles, and leave their money behind them. They are less the victims of fraud than of their own greed and vanity. But adventurous advertisers of astonishing bargains should be careful as to the lengths they go in puffing their wares. Your conviction may teach them a useful lesson. Juries are not disposed to detect fraud in exaggerated praise, but they are quick to distinguish deliberate deceit and falsehood, designed to impose on the ignorant and unwary. We have considered all the facts apparent in your case, and sentence you to six months' imprisonment. In consideration of your health we abstain from imposing a sentence of hard labour, which we could have done under the first count of the indictment. The prisoner was then removed to the cells, and shortly afterwards sent to Westminster prison.

## LAURA BELL.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday, before Justices Desmar and Hawkins, a motion for a new trial was made in the case of *Pidney v. Thistleton-Wayte*, an action tried recently before Mr. Justice Manisty. It was an action by a furniture dealer to recover £56 odd from the defendant, a gentleman of fortune, who lived in Grosvenor-square, the amount being for the cost of repairs done to some furniture upon the order of the wife. The defendant denied his liability to pay for these things upon the ground that he had a special agreement with his wife that in consideration of his paying her £500 a year for pin money, she would not pledge his credit in any way; and that he had in 1878 sent out 4,000 circulars to tradesmen, and among them to the plaintiff, giving special notice that the wife had no authority to pledge her husband's credit. The learned judge, upon the finding of the jury, entered the verdict for the defendant.—Mr. Willis, Q.C., for the plaintiff, now applied for a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial upon the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, and that there was misconduct in entering the verdict. He contended that the notice was not intended to apply to a case like the present. All the jury found was that Mrs. Thistleton-Wayte had not in fact authority to pledge her husband's credit, but this finding was not in itself sufficient to support the verdict. The defendant was for most of the year away in Scotland; whilst his wife was in Grosvenor-square, and he contended that during this period the wife must have authority to order necessary repairs for things in the house.—A rule was granted.

## A CLERICAL BOOK STEALER.

At Westminster Police-court on Thursday, Jeremiah Murphy, aged 33, clerk in holy orders, and M.A., Dublin, living at 27, Queen's-terrace, Peckham, was charged on remand with stealing four books, of the value of £2, the property of W. H. Smith and Son, at Victoria Station. He is described in the *Clergy List* as curate of Heathfield, Sussex, but only temporarily.—Mr. Oliver (Harvey, Oliver, and Capron) appeared to prosecute.—On Saturday morning last the prisoner was observed at one of Messrs. Smith's stalls, on the London and Brighton Railway Company's platform at the Victoria Station, and a book entitled "Well-spent Lives" was missed from the main stall. He was observed, after some time, to pay another visit to the stall, and there he purchased a copy of *Passy Folks*, and was watched by Inspector Hart, of the company's police, and others, and was seen to take four books marked in plain figures £2. He passed the front of the stall and wrapped up the books in the periodical he had purchased. Then he crossed over to the carriage-way, and had gone some distance when an employé of Smith and Son caught him, and he said he could find no one at the stall to pay; but the fact remained that, not only were there two, but when searched he had only 2s. 3d. in his pocket. He made the same plea at the police-court, and begged to be let go, as he had to preach the next day at St. Olave's, Old Jewry; but Mr. D'Eyncourt wanted bail in £50, and the prisoner not finding this had been in prison since Saturday.—Mr. Oliver said he regretted to say that he had to prefer a charge of stealing the book. "Well-spent Lives" and he should produce the pawnbroker to prove that the prisoner had pledged that book for £2. at a shop close to the station.—A pawnbroker's assistant was called and said the prisoner, he believed, was the man who pledged the book and took out a bag. The name of Herbert was on the ticket, and the address, Jew-street, simply.—Mr. D'Eyncourt asked if anything were known of him?—A detective-sergeant proved that on the 7th inst. the prisoner was charged at Marylebone with unlawfully possessing a pair of nutcrackers and remanded for four days, and then discharged.—He was about to be fully committed for trial to the Middlesex Sessions, when he begged that the magistrate would deal with the matter. He had a wife and five children, the eldest only six years of age, and would rather be tried by the magistrate.—Mr. D'Eyncourt asked him what he had to say? To the charge of stealing "Well-spent Lives" he said nothing, but to the other he denied that he had got the distance alleged after he had taken the book up.—Mr. D'Eyncourt could have no doubt as to the guilt of the accused. He deeply regretted that a man of such position and ability should have been led into such temptation, but he could not look over the matter, and sentenced the prisoner to two months' with hard labour.

DRAMATIC PARLIAMENTARY EPISODE.—An extraordinary scene occurred in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Monday. As the members were crowding on to the floor to give their votes on the estimates for the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and just as the Prime Minister was passing in front of the ballot boxes, a voice from the public tribune shouted, "For Depretis," and a missile was seen to fly across the Chamber and fall upon the floor. It was a six-barrelled revolver, fully loaded, and in its course grazed the head of Deputy Mordini. The *bergailler* on guard immediately took possession of the tribune and arrested the delinquent, who declared that he had not entered the Chamber with the intention of shooting Signor Depretis. He only desired to assault and insult him. The man is a certain Beniamino Maccaluso, aged 35, and a native of Aragona, in the province of Girgenti. It would appear that he had suffered five years' imprisonment for attempting the life of his brother-in-law. On being set at liberty he had again threatened him, and as he was about to be placed under surveillance of the police for this, he came to Rome a fortnight ago, in the hopes of influencing Signor Depretis in his favour, but not having succeeded in obtaining an audience, he had sought to revenge himself in the manner described. "Now," he said, on being interrogated, "you will listen to me." The excitement in the Chamber was intense, but Signor Depretis remained perfectly calm and unmoved.

Sir Frederick Perkins has offered prizes of £20, £15, and £5 for the three best specimens of bits, leaving it to the court of the Lorrain's Company to make the necessary arrangements for a competition.

## WAS SHE A TRESPASSER?

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, before Baron Pollock and a special jury, the case of Preston v. Ashby was tried. It was an action to recover damages for an assault. The defendant denied the assault, said what was done was done lawfully, and that the plaintiff was at the time a trespasser in his house.—Mr. Seymour, in opening the case said his client was a young lady of education and taste, the daughter of a solicitor, and that she had been grossly wronged and insulted by the defendant, which he hoped would entitle her to compensation at the hands of the jury. The defendant described himself as a clerk in holy orders, a doctor of laws, and also spoke of his career in the Temple. He kept a boarding-house at Honor Oak, and among the inmates was an invalid lady, whose son had engaged the plaintiff as a companion to his mother at a salary of £40 a year. The plaintiff accordingly went to reside at the defendant's house in September, 1880, and remained there until April 11, when the defendant, after an altercation, assaulted the plaintiff as she was attempting to enter the room of the invalid lady and used great violence, turning her round by the wrist and shaking her. The plaintiff was then kept in the house from 11 o'clock a.m. to 7 p.m., when she was going out to walk with her charge, until 7 p.m., when her father sent for her in a cab. But even then the defendant would not allow her to go without sending for a policeman and escorting her to the door with him.—The plaintiff deposed that she went as companion to the lady in September last at the defendant's house. She saw the defendant's wife, and discussed her duties which were to drive, walk out, and read to the lady as one in the house and family. The defendant spoke to her about her duties and her salary, which was to be £40, only the lady was to think it was £50, being of pernicious habits. She then entered on her duties. The gentleman in India, the son of the lady, paid her salary. The defendant said this gentleman would confirm all the terms which he offered the plaintiff. She saw him two or three days after she entered the defendant's house and acted under the gentleman's directions. She never acted as nurse and attendant under the defendant's directions, but continued in the house until April, 1881. On the 11th the doctor forbade her to go out for a walk, and told her to pack up and be off, accusing her of neglect of her duties. She objected, saying the defendant could not dismiss her, as he had not engaged her, but the lady's son. The doctor pulled her violently away with both arms from the door of the lady's room. She called the housemaid to witness the assault. The defendant stamped his foot, and said he had kept ten men out of the room, and was very insulting. The lady said, "Is this the way you treat me when my son is away?" The defendant ordered the cook to send for a policeman. The plaintiff telephoned to her father; her arm was very sore indeed. Her father came for her that afternoon. As the plaintiff was leaving, the defendant called out "Cook send up the officer," and the defendant and the officer conducted her to the cab. She said, "You will hear further of this outrage." Her health suffered greatly, and she could not sleep for weeks, being utterly unfit for society. She had gone to Brighton.—Cross-examined: A doctor had attended her just after the assault. She used to sleep in the lady's room, but the defendant did not tell her she must not leave her. They said the lady threatened to destroy herself, and had a certificate of unsoundness of mind. She had dressed to go out alone on the Sunday afternoon previous; she told the defendant she was going to see her parents close by. The doctor told her not to go, as the lady was agitated; afterwards the lady begged her to go, and she went. She had denied the defendant's authority to keep her in. She had not refused to leave the house, but said she could not leave as the defendant had no authority to dismiss her. The doctor told her the lady was not to be left alone. She had gone to church on the Friday evening previous to the 11th of April. Her first complaint by telegraph was that the doctor threatened to turn her out of the house. Mrs. Ashley said he had used no more force than was necessary. It was the left arm the defendant caught hold of with both his hands. The shock to her nervous system was terrible. She had not shown any marks of violence on her arm to any one. Neither the policeman nor the doctor touched her on the way to the cab. 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## FLIES ROUND THE HONEY-JAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS.

It is curious to note the various types of French provincial character in the crowd which circulates, in these latter days, around the Parliament, that is, in the ante-chambers and in the *Salon de la Paix*. The newly-made ministers are eagerly inquired for, in every variety of provincial accent, by troops of place-hunting constituents, who keep on arriving, day after day, in excursion trains, from remote districts in every corner of the country. Watching them, as they wait, with eager, excited eyes, voluble talk, and ceaseless gesticulation for the appearance of the man they seek, one feels enlightened with regard to the latent ambitions, the dormant greed for place and favour, which must have been suddenly awakened in the provincial breast by the announcement that M. Such-a-one has been appointed to a place in the ministry. One seems to witness the scene at many a breakfast table in provincial towns or rural villas in the country. Of course it is madame who seized on the newspaper, and first discovers the glad tidings. With a brisk rustle of the flimsy sheet, she apostrophises her Ernest—“Listen, dear! only think what has happened! Your deputy is made a Minister! Who would ever have thought it? And only yesterday you were saying what an utter idiot he was! Well, certainly, there is no knowing what will happen next with the Republic! But no matter. What you have to do is to take this opportunity of getting a post under Government—a little prefecture, perhaps, or a good receiver-generalship! X can refuse you nothing, I am sure, after the way you worked for his election. Five hundred votes, at the very least, you secured for him; so, if you are not a stock or a stone, my dear, you will be off for Paris this very afternoon—and don't come back till you have got something! There is nothing I should like better than to go too—heigh ho! but I don't propose it, love, on account of the expense. Yes, I'm glad you have settled to go. I shall pack your portmanteau at once.” And this sort of thing accounts for the scarcity of furnished lodgings during the past week in Paris—and also for the fact that the *Salon de la Paix* presents a good deal of the appearance of a fair in the country.

M. Waldeck Rousseau, the new Home Minister, evidently dislikes being “lobbied,” and administered a rather effective snub the other day to a number of prefects who were waiting to pay their court. “Your proper sphere of action, gentlemen, lies not in my antechamber but at your respective prefectures, whether I request you to repair without delay to await my further orders.”

Inside, the Chamber is crowded every day with listeners wherever standing-room can be found. On Thursday there was a special rush. M. Lockroy was going to put a question to the Government with regard to their general policy. In default of this incident, however, the audience were fain to be content with M. Lockroy's correction of the report. “I read,” quoth he, “in last night's papers, first, that I am going to put a question in the Chamber; secondly, that I have given notice of my intention to the President of the Council; and, thirdly, that I am too ill to mount the tribune. Now, as it so happens, I am not going to put any question whatever, neither have I said, or caused anything to be said to the President of the Council, nor am I in any way unwell. What remains of the information is perfectly correct.”

The “responsibility” of Gambetta, “long looked for, come at last,” has become a sort of catchword for the journalists and street-corner politicians. He is the accepted fact of the day, whether those who speak of him are pleased or not. All manner of reports are thrown from hand to hand as to what “Gambetta the Responsible” is doing or going to do. One says, “Gambetta is negotiating with Léon Say and de Freycinet. He wants de Freycinet to be ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Léon Say to be governor-general in Algeria.” “Bah,” says another, “it will come to nothing. It will be after the fashion of the formation of the Great Ministry.” After having negotiated with the great men, the nobodies will be appointed after all.” “Do you see the new flag over the Foreign Office?” says a third, “bright and clean, isn't it. That's a reform not introduced before it was wanted. Gambetta begins well—the old flag was so very dingy.” Then they go on to the last story of Paul Bert, how he has been applying for authority to change his name, “being terribly afraid lest at some future date he may be confused with Colbert.” And so on until at last politics get further and further into the background, and the discussion veers round to the last new piece at the Vaudeville—Victorien Sardou's triumph—“Odette.” This has really been an event, as such things go. The effect of the first representation on Thursday night was very remarkable—even here, where, if an audience is satisfied, enthusiasm mounts quickly, and never fails of expression. And now, those who wish to see “Odette” must wait for places. The story is sensational, the scenes effective, the writing—Sardou's. Odette, Countess of Clermont-Latour, is lost to all good influences except the love of her child, a girl of three, from whom she is separated, when the Count Latour very sensibly, divorces her. All this is represented in the first act, or prologue. The rest takes place at Nice, where, fifteen years later, Odette is living her particular kind of life, surrounded by gamblers and all manner of evil gaity. To Nice accidentally comes Berangere the daughter, now eighteen and lovely, the heroine of the love story of the piece, knowing nothing of her mother, whom she has believed drowned and sainted many years ago. The mother discovers that her own exile is the condition on which her daughter's marriage will be permitted to take place, and finally drowns herself, in accordance with the story which her daughter has reluctantly believed. The Count remarks on hearing of it, “Poor woman! She has done all she could or her daughter.”

The interest is worked up to a high pitch, and people weep freely. Mlle. Pierson plays finely as Odette—a terrible rôle, but the pathos of the mother's sacrifice brings down the house in tears.

As the daughter, Mlle. Legault plays with a charm all her own. As to the costumes—they turn the heads of the journalists. I have seen a description of them in which each costume was treated as a separate poem, so to speak. There is no denying their perfection—or their artistic effect upon the piece—which is brilliant all round. The good people of Nice are very angry, it appears, at the sketches—mighty unfavourable, of at least a part of the society of their town, and its gambling dens. I heard the other day a lot of Sardou's in speaking of the numerous letters of indignant remonstrance he had received on the subject. He said he thought of having them

bound in a volume, dedicated, “*Aux Niçois qui mal y pensent!*”—An untranslatable pun—but not unrecognisable on both sides the Channel. The humour, however, is more in the style of M. Benjamin Trovato than of Victorien Sardou.

To return to M. Gambetta. It is pleasant to hear of the friendly intercourse between him and Victor Hugo. When M. Gambetta took up his abode six weeks ago, in the Rue de Didier, at Passy, Victor Hugo wrote him a letter of welcome—expressing his satisfaction at the prospect of having him for a near neighbour. M. Gambetta answered the letter by a speedy visit to King Victor in the Avenue d'Eylau.

Not less warm a welcome awaited also the new Minister of the Fine Arts, M. Antonin Proust, who has also been paying his respects, where all respect and honour are surely due, from the new men of to-day to the old great man of the terrible year. Hugo appears to have a great liking for M. Proust, of whom I hear many good words spoken, considering that he is a Minister. He desired Proust to think of the house in the Avenue d'Eylau as his own, and recalled, with some emotion, the 4th of September, 1870, when, returning from exile, he and Antonin Proust, on his way back from Sedan, entered Paris together.

St. Martin's summer is over. There is again a threatening keenness in the air even of our fine days—we have done with our fortnight's luxury of lingering gentle airs and genial sky, summer's last words which she seemed turning round to say at parting. But Sunday was still warm and golden; and the Parisians were all out and about in every direction, like flies on a sunny window.

Besides a specially brilliant and numerous concourse at the La Marche races out beyond the “Bois,” near Auteuil, the afternoon representations at all the theatres were full, and the concerts crowded. The Cirque d'Hiver, where the “*Damnation de Faust*,” by Berlioz, was promised us, had taken in the last possible unit, when the whole affair collapsed owing to the sudden illness of Lébry, who was to sing the “*Faust*” music. Blank disappointment! Pasdeloup returned the money at the door, and there was nothing for it but to go away, but whither? By this time the Chateau d'Eau and the Chatelet concerts were full to overflowing, though at the latter theatre people were paying the price of seats for permission to stand all the time, and listen to the overture to “*Tannhäuser*,” and the Venusberg music, and after that to a magnificent performance of the “*Désert*” of Félicien David, where even at the door one could hear the grand tones of Mdlle. Rouscoul, as she recited the descriptive strophes, and the general effect of the music, as it followed in marvellously vivid illustration. But not a seat to be had anywhere; so on the whole it was better to make the best of one's way to the other end of the world and watch the fox returning from the races.

Very wonderful among the winter costumes was a soft brown seal-coloured corsage in a carriage whose fair occupant had grown altogether impatient of her mantle, and thrown it quite aside. It was of kid, with bordering, and a puffed and pleated skirt of soft silk plush to match. No wonder it fitted the figure like a glove!

In the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, Louise Michel, and certain of her sympathisers, had called a “meeting” for the purpose of hurling defiance at the Government, the “respectable classes,” and things in general. The meeting was apparently entirely composed of the bourgeoisie class. Several ladies were present, a good many very young men, solemn representatives of the young Socialists of the day, the members of the Socialist committees of the first and second arrondissements, and about a hundred idlers attracted by curiosity. Not a blouse among them. The great citizens and their friends fired off their speeches against the existing state of things, applauded each other vehemently, assured each other that the object of every one in power was to “pluck them,” and that there was nothing for it but a revolution and the red flag, the tricolor being the banner of traitors and assassins. One or two speakers opposing these sentiments and “the gospel of hate” preached by a certain M. Emile Gauthier, were severely snubbed by Louise Michel. But by the time that an order of the day condemnatory of the Government came to be voted, there were not 200 persons present, the idlers having had enough of it, and the meeting subsided peacefully in the crowded thoroughfares of a city which is certainly thinking but little of revolutions just now.

## ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

It is believed at the Vatican that the English Government are inclined to send a diplomatic agent. This impression must be obtained from English clerical representations. It seems to me to be clear that the Vatican thinks that Cardinal Manning would not be unfavourable to the project if he were the manager of it, and that he would be able to determine the English Government. Indirect means are being taken to lead the English and Irish to formulate their opinions on the subject. The communication to Cardinal Manning from the Vatican was not a summons, or even an invitation, but an inquiry whether his Eminence did not think it well that he should come to Rome to confer on the subject.

## TRAGEDY AT BRADFORD.

The Bradford borough coroner held an inquest on Tuesday on the bodies of John Kelly, 55, dyers' labourer, of Newall-street, Bradford, and Janet Kelly, 43, his wife. On Monday morning Kelly murdered his wife in a fit of jealousy, and then took his own life, perpetrating both deeds by means of a revolver. The evidence of the eldest son, Samuel Kelly, was to the effect that his father and mother slept in the kitchen. About midnight he heard the report of a revolver, and on going downstairs he saw, by the aid of a small gaslight, his mother, who was bleeding profusely from a wound in her neck. As soon as he opened the door she rushed upstairs, laid herself down on the bed he had been sleeping on, and died. His father had a revolver in his hand. He was sitting on the bed, but did not speak. Witness did not know where the revolver was obtained, but he recognised the knife produced as his father's. After his mother went upstairs, his father placed the revolver to his mouth, and fired a shot. In about two minutes witness followed his mother upstairs, and found her lying upon the bed bleeding profusely. His father had ill-used his wife before, and was bound over by the local magistrate to keep the peace for 12 months. This was about four weeks ago. The cause appeared to be jealousy, but witness had never seen the man referred to in the house. Further evidence, as to the finding of the bodies, &c., was called, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that Kelly wilfully murdered his wife, and that he afterwards committed suicide, but there was no evidence to show the state of his mind at the time.

Mr. Andrew, the employers' secretary at Oldham, has addressed a letter to the Royal Tariff Commissioners, in which he points out that the Indian tariff is worse as regards Oldham manufacturers than even the French. He also states with respect to velvets the tariff is absolutely prohibitive. The Commissioners are urged to obtain a substantial reduction in these tariffs.

## ROUGHING IT IN CALIFORNIA.

Russ House, San Francisco.

I leave here either to-morrow or next day, and can't say for certain where for, but I think to Virginia City. The difficulty is to find out how far the railroad from Superior is working. It's being built from the Superior end. I don't want to ride more than 600 miles in the month. I shall see the incomparable Yellowstone country of course, but alone, through the Snake, Blackfoot, Nez Perce, &c. I'm warned isn't very safe. I've had rheumatism or something in my knee—my hereditary genus coming out, I suppose.

Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park.

I feel very nearly well again. They say here I've had a “touch of mountain fever,” whatever that may be. I've got a man to come with me for the next month reasonably enough, as sickness and solitude are not good companions. This place was well worth a visit, and I think two days' rest have done me good. The amount of deposit from the water here is extraordinary, and the colour of the same splendid. I found a party of pleasant eastern people here. This is my log since I last wrote. Got left by my train from Frisco. In running to get on not chased by big dog, looked back, tripped, and fell, cutting knee badly. Went on by next emigrant train. Arrived at Ordron about nine o'clock, rather tired, as I had to sleep on floor, and no blankets, and my knee was very sore. Found I could not get north from Ordron till 6.30, so determined to run down to Salt Lake City. Fell in with two Englishmen I had noticed in San Francisco. They were agreeable globe-trotters, and the two hours' journey to Salt City passed quickly. We went together to see the tabernacle, and heard a service there. A terrible rancor was damning everybody pretty heavy. It sounded queer to hear about the revelation of God to the prophet Joseph Smith, not even spelt with a “y.” The sermon was preached entirely for unbelievers; the preacher is a newspaper writer, not chosen, but moved by the spirit. He was down on “divining for wages.” There is a splendid organ in the tabernacle, which is an oblong, dome-covered building. In the afternoon we went down to Black Rock and bathed—men and women, French fashion. Water very salt; couldn't sink, and burned like acid in eyes, mouth, and nose. Not much enjoyment, as we had all the time to look out to get no drops in our eyes. In the evening walked about the city.

This morning went about and saw the museum, where I bought some flint implements for 50 dols., all of any good that I could buy. Bought also a pack-saddle and bags, 10 dols. Saw Brigham Young's house, and came to the conclusion that this place is pretty much like every other place. My pals went east early this morning; the Mrs. Mormons, from the sample at church, are not only plain but real ugly. Off at 3.15. Ninety-five in the shade. Splendid comet the last few nights.

Arrived at Eagle Rock and found a telegram to say I could get horses at Camas, 40 miles nearer the Yellow stone. Found the horses there were not my class—250 dols. a pair, so returned in the afternoon to Eagle Rock by rail. There I struck two hunters, one Tex, and English Jack. Tex, who is married to a squaw, offered to sell me two ponies for 50 dols., which I agreed to. Then they marched me off to their camp to sleep. Their camp consisted of pots, pans, and grub, buffalo skins, &c., and we cooked bacon and bread, and slept on jow. Tex was roaring drunk; as good-hearted a man as I ever struck. Eagle Rock and Camas are on the Camas Prairie, more sage brush than grass. The Snake River with fine trout it runs by Eagle Rock. Each station has about six wooden houses. Had first a heavy hailstorm, and then a sandstorm, as I returned from Camas. Trout up to ten pound in Snake River, but not biting now, as water is thick. Got to wait at Eagle Rock for three days for one of the ponies which the squaw has taken to reservation.

Had a good night, like my pals. Saw a lot of cattle (1,000) driven across the river over a bridge. Three fell into the river, which is here in places 250 feet deep, and running very fast. Two got out. Many men have been drowned in it, but only one body ever got out. It has terrible under-currents. I start out to-morrow for a week's sport with some hunters and prospectors. I telegraphed to Camas for my possessions. I am to find my second pony here when I get back. Hunted over a mound here for arrow-heads, and found one or two. My things didn't come to-night, so I shall have to wait, and follow. There are a good number of hands employed by the railway company here, but I have seen very little of them, as I have been with the trappers since I have been here, and they are afraid of them. The railroad boys are only lately from Omaha, and when they first came the cowboys had got shooting dogs and fowls about the place, and the trappers went for them. Two or three men were killed.

Tex and a half-bred Indian (Indian Jack) came to camp drunk about four o'clock. Tex had lost 22 dols. at poker. The Indian wanted to kill some one, and wished to buy my six-shooter. I got up early, and went off with the miners and hunters. Charlie, Dick, and Hawk said I could not find them if I tried to follow. We took nine horses and a wagon, and had a long and dusty 27 miles over Camas Prairie. Got to Blackfoot River about two, and Wolverine Creek at three, and had dinner. A very pleasant valley, and small stream. We caught a lot of trout. Hawk and Dick each killed a rattlesnake. Dick gave me the rattle of his. By-the-by, I didn't ride my horse, but one which Charlie lent me, a much better looking one, but an only half broken two-year-old. It went quietly for a long way. I dismounted to light a pipe, and sitting on the pony (cayoose), she scared and bucked, and I left; my first voluntary for years. These horses can buck.

Slept well, and after breakfast packed our horses and started up the mountain, leaving the wagons behind. Got a long way to where there were patches of snow, and in a nice valley where there was water, pitched our camp; no canvas, only pots, and pans, and blankets. After dinner I was amused at one of the horses. He came smelling up to us till he found the fire, which was nearly out, and then he began pawing it. I said to one of the hunters, “That fool of a horse will burn himself,” but he told me the horse wanted to make the fire smoke to keep the mosquitoes off, which was true. We made up the fire for the horse, and he stood over it, and is still there. He paws it now and then, when the smoke gets low, and stands right in the middle of it. I should think he could hardly breathe. I was the fool, not the cayoose. I am going to hunt this evening. Dick is off prospecting. The mosquitoes and flies not so bad we had to make several fires (smudges) for the ponies; they all seem to enjoy the smoke. Dick killed a porcupine. I rode out to see if I could see any deer in the evening; only saw signs of both deer and elk, then had a fair night, inclined to be showery.

Another short and unsuccessful hunt, the others prospecting. These infernal mosquitoes. I know now why Beelzebub is Prince of Flies!

Went out with my pony and rifle. I must say a word for my pony; he's unshod and ugly, but can go anywhere, and never stumbles. In places where I can hardly walk off his back, he goes with me on him. He's only 13 hands, and never at fault about his road home, where to go through thick brush, or across a creek. I had a shot at a buck this morning, only a snap shot from the back of my pony. The bullet struck handy, but didn't hurt him. Saw a lot of beavers' dams, about which more to-morrow, as the hunters are going down with me then and take a holiday—in honour of Independence Day—from prospecting. In the afternoon went up a mountain and watched for deer; saw bear tracks, &c., but no deer. Battletusk make a noise just like the rattle of locusts' wings.

After breakfast three of us started down to the beaver dams. Charlie stayed at camp with sore throat. The dams extend across the bottom of a small canyon. There are about thirty of them, made of willow boughs packed with mud—they curve down stream. Their effect is to make a lot of ponds in places they have dammed, so that the water level of one pond will be four feet higher than that immediately below. They sink their provision, willow branches, in the mud against the winter; they must have deep water, as otherwise it would freeze solid. The ground all about was undermined with holes. There was only one house on an island. The trapper pronounced that the colony had migrated, and that there were only one or two left. The house looked like a small mound of mud. A beaver family consists of father and mother, the yearlings and kittens. At two years old the beavers strike out and make their own for-

themselves, either on or under ground. We saw no game, and in the afternoon packed our horses and started back to Wolverine; caught some fish, and to bed. Dick and Charlie got talking of old times. They have worked at the same mining camp. It would sound very odd to you in England to hear them talk. Their epochs are marked by, “When Sam killed Vinegar, and so and so killed Black Jack.” I must have heard a dozen such deaths mentioned incidentally as dates. Dick killed a man last fall—one of two cowboys who had run the town for a week—the other was killed at the same time. Dick had a lively time, but wasn't hurt.

In the morning Charlie and I went down stream fishing. Charlie nearly trod on a rattlesnake, he called me to see and kill it. It was about four feet long, and had ten rattles and button. I expected something much more noisy in the way of a rattle. It is like the noise that locusts make in dying. We caught a big panfull of crayfish and a lot of trout.

In the afternoon we bathed and took it easy. Next day we made Eagle Rock; and on the next I bought outfit—flour, coffee, tea, bacon, soap, tobacco, yeast powder, pots and pans, hatchet, &c. Found my pack-saddle broken, and had to mend it with the straps of hinges, nailed through. In the afternoon I went and had a hunt for arrow-heads, and was gloriously successful. I send a lot of bits, some of which may fit together, and I put some more in paper that I know are mates. Snake River, Camas Prairie, Idaho. Got off the following morning, and made Market Lake—just a railway station, sage brush, and patches of grass, distant mountains. Slept in dry ditch; made fair bread in frying-pan. Air black with mosquitoes, which bite right through clothes.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On Friday night a fatal accident occurred on the North British Railway near Tayport Station, five miles from Dundee. As the passenger train due at Dundee at half-past 7 o'clock was approaching Tayport Station, it came into violent collision with a goods train which was being shunted from the main line. It is stated that the signals indicated that the line was clear. The crash of the collision was distinctly heard a mile away. Several carriages were completely destroyed, and the engine of the goods train was driven bodily into the van. Mrs. Parker, of St. Andrews, wife of a chemist, was killed on the spot, as were also Captain McKechnie, of the Dundee steamer Vespa, and John Sorley, labourer, employed on the railway. David Carmichael, mill worker, and James Pearson, stoker of the goods train, are dreadfully injured and not expected to survive; seven or eight others are more or less injured. The permanent way has not been seriously damaged, but a heavy wall dividing the line from the turnpike road has been knocked down by the carriages being forced against it. Altogether, five or six persons have complained of injuries.

## A NEW NIHILIST PLOT.

A correspondent telegraphing from Vienna on Friday evening, says:—The report has been received here from St. Petersburg that another unsuccessful attempt has been made by the Terrorists against the life of the Czar, and that, in consequence, the Imperial family has decided upon removing at once from Gatchina. From a private source I have received confirmation of this intelligence. Certain it is that within the past few days the Russian police, without allowing the fact to become publicly known, have arrested a considerable number of persons in St. Petersburg, Charkow, Tchernigoff, and elsewhere, charged with complicity in a new Nihilist plot. Among the prisoners are the chief of the police of an important provincial city, two daughters of a high state official, and two Jewish merchants, besides a number of students and certain active members of the Nihilist conspiracy. The new plot was of an extraordinary and almost fantastic character. It was decided to cause a kind of balloon or flying machine to ascend near the Palace at Gatchina. The balloon was to carry a quantity of dynamite and explosive fire-balls, together with appliances which would secure that the balloon should fall within the palace yard, when it would explode and set the palace on fire. In the confusion it was intended to seize the person of the Czar as well as the other members of the Imperial family who might be present. The machinery seized by the police shows that everything was in readiness for the execution of this plot. Nor is it likely that its realisation would have been frustrated but for the temerity of a younger member of the Secret League, who wrote an anonymous letter to the Czar, informing him that Gatchina would shortly be burnt to the ground

## SATURDAY'S LAW.

## Chancery Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Fry.)

**SIMKE v. CHADWICK.**—The plaintiff in this action was a shareholder in the Blochairn Iron Co. Limited, which, under an order of the Court of July, 1874, was directed to be wound-up. The object of the action was to obtain from Messrs. Chadwick, of Manchester, £5,750, the value of shares allotted to the plaintiff, who alleged that he took the shares on the faith of the representations made by the defendant's in their Investment Circular, sent to him by them. He rested his case on alleged misrepresentation in that circular of the value of the works, which at the time were being carried on by Hanney & Co., at Glasgow, at great loss. The evidence of the defendants, which is not yet concluded was, that there was no false representation, and that the works were capable of producing the amount stated in the circular.—Mr. Glasso, Q.C., and Mr. Cozens Hardy appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. John Pearson, Q.C., and Mr. Russell Roberts for the defendant.

**SPILLER v. MAUDE.**—This case came again before the Court yesterday. The Master of the Rolls when it was before him, decided that a balance of more than £1,000 which remained after the death of the last annuitant of the York Theatrical Fund, should be paid to the Royal General Theatrical Fund. Application was now made on behalf of the legal personal representative of the last annuitant of the fund that a balance of annuity due to her at her death should be paid to him, together with £7 he had paid for her funeral expenses. A request was also made that the costs of proving the last annuitant's will might be paid out of the fund, and that an old play bill, on which the Master of the Rolls based his judgment, and the Rules of the Royal General Theatrical Fund might be marked by the officer of the Court.—Mr. Maudie, Mr. W. Barber, and Mr. Sterling appeared.—His lordship granted all the applications.

**THE HULL RECHARABLE SAVINGS' FUND, &c.**—A petition for winding-up this society was presented to the Court. The petitioner was a depositor and shareholder, and the funds of the society were composed of money subscribed for shares, and money deposited on loan. There was £11,320 due to members, and it was alleged that out of £600 assets, not more than half was recoverable. Members to the number of 150 supported the petition. It was stated that a person connected with the management of the society had helped to bring it to its present deplorable condition.—Mr. Buckley and Mr. Curtis Price appeared.—His lordship granted an order to wind-up compulsorily.

**FREEMAN v. CHATERTON.**—Mr. Freeman moved ex parte for an injunction to restrain the defendant from performing "The Peep o' Day Boys" at Sadler's Wells Theatre, which was advertised to be produced on Saturday evening.—Mr. Freeman said the right of the plaintiff was undoubted.—Mr. Justice Chitty asked when it came to the plaintiff's knowledge that the piece was to be produced that evening.—Mr. Freeman said only on Friday.—Mr. Justice Chitty said he ought to have applied earlier.—Mr. Freeman replied that in the case of Robertson v. Barclay, his lordship on Friday granted an injunction, and that was a similar case.—Mr. Justice Chitty said in that case the plaintiff got a telegram that very morning to the effect that the cast would be produced that evening at Keighley, and he came at once to the court.—Mr. Freeman said that although the production of "Peep o' Day" was advertised on Friday, he did not know it till Friday evening. It was a serious thing to the plaintiff, because as the right of representation was in him, he was entitled to fees, and he might not get them. Such things had occurred before; people had produced pieces without paying the fees, and the person entitled never got them.—Mr. Justice Chitty thought that as the plaintiff only knew of the defendant's intention on Friday evening, he had come soon enough, and was entitled to the injunction.—Interim injunction accordingly.

## Common Pleas Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Bowen.)

**"THE REVERE" LIZZIE CASE.—SCOTT v. SAMSON.**—Mr. Willis, Q.C., said he was instructed by the defendant to move for a rule nisi for a new trial in this case, which was an action for libel brought by Mr. Clement Scott, dramatic critic, against the "Revere," which was tried before the Lord Chief Justice on Tuesday last, a verdict being returned for the plaintiff, damages £1,500. This was the last day for moving, but there was no court sitting for the purpose of hearing motions.—Mr. Justice Denman said the motion had better be made on Tuesday, unless the business on the paper was disposed of in time to allow of its being done on Monday.

## Queen's Bench Division.

(Before Mr. Justice Cave.)

**THE MARITAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—LAWTON v. SPOONER and Wife.**—This was an action which was tried during the present sittings before Mr. Justice Stephen, who reserved his judgment. It was brought by the plaintiff, a wine merchant, carrying on business at 23, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, to recover from the defendants £25 2s. 1d., as the amount of goods supplied to Mrs. Spooher from November, 1877, to October, 1878.—It appeared at the trial that when the goods in question were supplied, Mr. Spooher having met with a railway accident, was living apart from his wife, but without any deed or agreement of separation, and that she had carried on the business of a boarding-school in conjunction with another person, but in the management of which her husband takes no direct part, although he is now residing with her at the establishment in Westbourne-terrace. At the trial the jury absolved the husband from all liability, on the ground that the wife had a separate estate, and the learned judge reserved the further consideration of the question as to how the judgment should be entered.—Mr. Palchett, Q.C., and Mr. Anderson now appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Williams, Q.C., and Mr. Terrell for the defendants.—The question turned on the construction to be placed on the Married Women's Property Act, and his lordship, in the course of the argument, observed that the statute had always been a puzzle to him, for while it enabled a married woman to sue there was nothing in its provisions which showed that she could be sued.—Mr. Williams said that no doubt the Act was a compromise, while Mr. Palchett observed that in his opinion the legislature had intended that a married woman might be sued, to which Mr. Justice Cave assented.—On the conclusion of the argument, his lordship directed that judgment should be given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed as against the furniture in the school now carried on by Mrs. Spooher, with costs, and that judgment should be entered for the other defendant, Mr. Spooher, but without costs, as the plaintiff, when he supplied the goods, could not have known the terms on which the parties were then living.

## Judicial Committee.

**"FIVE WIDOWS."**—Their lordships were occupied another sitting, being the third day, on an appeal from Oude, and property amounting to £25,000 was in question, and which Mr. Mohamed had left to his "five surviving widows." Two had died, and their representatives were interested in the appeal, and the "three" other widows were parties in the cause, which had been several years in litigation.—Mr. Leith, Q.C., Mr. Corrie, Q.C., Mr. Arathoon and Mr. Woodroffe were the counsel engaged.—At the rising of the Court the further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next.

## Bankruptcy Court.

(Before Mr. Registrar Brougham.)

**FAILURE OF A STRAND BOOKSELLER.**—Application was made to appoint a receiver and manager to the estate of Mr. John Stevens, bookseller, of 48, Strand, and Holborn-bridge, who had filed a petition for liquidation, estimating his debts at £5,500. The assets consist of household furniture and effects, stock-in-trade, and book debts, the latter being £300. The stock is very large. It is put down as £3,000 in the assets, but that is subject to realisation.—His Honour appointed Mr. J. P. Lovering receiver and manager, the creditors having had a preliminary meeting, at which those representing liabilities to the amount of £4,000 agreed to that course. He also granted an injunction restraining the action of a suing creditor.

**MR. GIBSON DAY.**—An application of a somewhat unusual character was made in this case by Mr. Gibbons. The debtor, who is a builder, of Whitechapel-road, recently petitioned the Court, having failed for debts, secured and unsecured, to the amount of £20,000. He had attended a first meeting of his creditors and made an offer of one shilling in the pound, which they refused to

accept. Mr. Gibbons, who attended for him, was despatched to see if he could procure a better offer, but on his return he found that the meeting had broken up without coming to any resolution at all, and that consequently the proceedings had fallen through.—Mr. Gibbons stated the creditors were now willing to accept one shilling in the pound, and contended that the chairman ought to have kept the meeting together till he returned.—Under these circumstances his honour, though very reluctantly, granted a new first meeting.

## TERRIBLE CRUELTY TO A WIFE.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Samuel F. Langham held an inquiry at the Coroners' Court, High-street, Borough, into the circumstances attending the death of Maria Macarthy, aged 22, who it is alleged expired from injuries at the hands of her husband, Jeremiah Macarthy, who stands at present under remand from the police-court on the charge of causing her death.—Catherine Pemish, a married woman, residing at 13, White Hart-street, Strand, stated that deceased was her daughter. She had frequently complained of her husband beating her. Deceased died on the previous evening.—Ellen Holyhead, living in the same house, deposed that between eleven and twelve on the morning of last Sunday week, she heard screams and cries of "Oh, Jerry, don't" coming from the back room on the second floor occupied by the deceased and her husband. Witness heard scuffling and about ten minutes afterwards deceased came to her and complained of having been ill-used by her husband; deceased then had a wound over the left eye, she went back to her room and witness again heard screams and scuffling, called to deceased to come down, whereupon the husband came out and told witness to mind her own business. Deceased was afterwards very sick and continued to be so for about nine days. Witness went on to state that the deceased, who was a quiet inoffensive woman, never gave her husband the least provocation. Last Wednesday witness noted the deceased to be very strange in her manner, and took the doctor who was attending her for her husband, at the same time entreating him not beat her.—By the Jury: Witness did not think that the husband had cause for jealousy. Catherine Walker, the wife of a carman, living at 24, Lant-street, said she had seen Macarthy beat and kick his wife in a most disgraceful and shocking manner. On the night of last Sunday week witness saw deceased and her husband in John-street, when the latter said that she would follow him into the Crown public-house and defy them to serve him as she wanted food. Macarthy said that if she would not go home he would "kick her—brain out," to which she replied, "I don't care you beat me, you cannot do more than what you have done." He then kicked her in the side and hips, and she fell. He had on hob-nail boots, and kicked her as hard as he could. Other evidence was given of the husband's brutality.—Dr. A. Matcham, 13, Gladstone-street, Southwark, stated that on Wednesday last he received an order from the relieving officer to visit the deceased. He found her in bed, and noticed that she had a black eye on the left side of comparatively recent date. The husband, on being closely questioned as to how the injury arose, said, "Well, if you want to know, I gave it her." Witness, finding that deceased was in labour, gave an order for her admission to the infirmary. The order had not been used, as upon witness going the following night he found deceased quite unconscious and breathing heavily. She had been delivered of a child, and witness left word with one of the lodgers to go to the relieving officer and obtain proper nourishment; but he discovered that no application had been made. Next morning he found her dead.—Ellen Holyhead here stated that the husband refused to go to the relieving officer.—Dr. Matcham continuing said that he made a post mortem examination. Over the left eye was a bruise and on the upper part of the left buttock he found a bruise the exact size of the palm of the hand. There were no other external marks of violence. On opening the head witness found extensive bruising beneath the scalp, to cause which great violence must have been used. The cause of death was inflammation of the brain from external violence. He believed a blow given last Sunday week would account for the injury. The Coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Jeremiah Macarthy, who was accordingly committed to take his trial on that charge.

## ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY BANKING TRANSACTION.

In the Bail Court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice at Westminster yesterday, before Mr. Justice Field, the trial of a demurrer issue revealed some startling banking transactions by a Berkshire farmer, named Attrams.—Mr. Austie was counsel for the plaintiffs, County of Gloucester Bank, and Mr. Horace Browne for the defendant, Mr. E. J. Attrams, who had become surety for his brother, Mr. W. A. Attrams, a farmer, resident at West Hanney, Wantage, Berks. The latter had obtained a loan of £700 from the bank in 1873, and commencing a current account at the Farrington branch of the bank, eventually incurred an indebtedness of some £12,122 to the bank, the latter holding no security beyond the security of the brother.—Mr. Browne complained that the defendant had had no intimation of the amount of overdueness of his brother, who had given promissory notes. He (Mr. Browne) did not charge the district manager of the bank with fraud, but he thought that at least his client ought to have had some intimation of the state of affairs.—His lordship said it appeared to him to be a case which it was not desirable to dispose of on demurrer. It was accordingly ordered that the issues of law involved should be decided on the trial of the issues of fact.

We regret to announce the death of Major Cooper Gardner, which occurred early on Friday morning. The deceased was well-known and respected in Westminster as the honorary treasurer of the London and Westminster Working-men's Constitutional Association, and was closely identified with many charitable institutions.

A Norwegian barque has stranded on Rael Bar, at the mouth of the Shannon, and reports that during severe weather half her crew were washed overboard and drowned.—The barque Glen Monarch, from Barrow to Savannah, has put into Kirruse port, having lost one man overboard. The master reports that whilst rescuing a shipwrecked crew one of his men had his leg broken.

A man named Herbert Newton was arrested at the Salisbury Railway Station on Friday, on a charge of stealing £1,500 from his employer, Mr. Hilery, wine merchant, of Holloway. He was awaiting the arrival of a woman whom he called his wife, when two detectives arrested him. In his possession was found a sum of £150, and a loaded five-chambered revolver. He had some luggage, which is in the possession of the police.

At Wilton, near Salisbury, on Friday, a young woman named Eliza Hayter, formerly a servant at the Pembroke Arms Hotel, was charged with the wilful murder of a newly-born child. The prisoner, who is only 18 years of age, was taken suddenly ill on the evening of the 8th inst., and on Dr. Stratton arriving, he saw that a confinement had taken place, and interrogated the prisoner on the matter, but she persistently denied it. She ultimately admitted it, however, and the child was found in a cupboard, in an almost lifeless condition, and soon afterwards died. Death resulted, according to the doctor's opinion, from want of proper attention and the injuries received at or during birth. The prisoner was committed to take her trial on the capital charge.

**Divorce Case.**—In the Divorce Court on Thursday, the case of James v. James and Smyth was heard before Sir T. E. Phillips. The husband sued for a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with co-respondent. There was no defence. The petitioner is a civil engineer, and was married to the respondent at Basra, in British Burmah, in 1853. The respondent was the daughter of the British Commissioner at that Basra, and for several years after the marriage they lived very happily. The respondent having got into bad health, her husband brought her to England in 1872, and left her in the charge of her sister, and returned to his duties in Basra. She joined him there in 1877, but he discovered that she had become completely changed, and that she was corresponding with the co-respondent, whose acquaintance she had made at Westbourne-grove. She returned to Basra in December, 1878, and was afterwards found living with the co-respondent as his wife at Ealing-road, St. Peter's Park.—The facts having been proved, the court pronounced a decree nisi.

## GOVERNMENT BETTING PROSECUTIONS.

At Worship-street Police-court Thursday was appointed for the further hearing of the summonses against William Blyth, landlord of the Joiners' Arms, Victoria-park, and Edward Mills, who are alleged, the former to have allowed his house to be used for the purpose of betting upon horse races, and the latter with having resorted thereto for the purpose of making bets, and betting with divers persons. The case has been heard on two occasions, when evidence relating to only one date was taken, there being four alleged offences on as many days. On the one summons heard, the defendants were committed for trial. The adjournments have been ostensibly for the purpose of allowing the Treasury authorities on the one side, and Mr. Besley for the defence, to arrange what course should be adopted with regard to the other summonses. Now, as on the last occasion, the solicitors to the parties were not in attendance, but a letter was stated to have been sent from the Treasury asking for a further adjournment.—The defendant Mills, addressing the magistrate, said he had to complain of the conduct of the police in the case. No notice had been given of the proposed adjournment, and the matter was costing him a great deal of money for counsel and solicitor.—Mr. Bushby: Are the complainants here?—Inspector Back: The police are here, sir.—The second clerk having informed the magistrate that the day for adjournment proposed by the letter from the Treasury could not be granted, as it was already occupied, Mr. Bushby said, there is no one here to say what day the case should be adjourned to.—The Inspector: I have received no notice from the Treasury.—The defendant Mills: One of your honourable colleagues, sir, made use of a remark the other day in reference to these betting cases.—Mr. Bushby: Stop a moment. There is another question before me. They are asking for an adjournment to a day which is not possible.—Mr. Mills: I should ask you to dismiss these four summonses against me. You have committed me for trial on one; or, if you will not, will you grant me summonses against the police if I ask for them? I have been treated very unfairly in this matter right through. I have had to pay counsel and solicitor £20, and the matter is not yet settled.—Mr. Bushby: It is impossible for me to take an arrangement in the absence of the parties, though I think it is very hard on you. I will, however, telegraph to the Treasury to send some one down to hear what you have to say, for it is not fair that you should be brought here day after day.—The defendant Mills: I was about to call your attention to what was said by one of your colleagues the other day in a similar case—that in these betting-house cases if the police could have been brought before him as provoking to commit a misdemeanour and inciting to crime, he would certainly have sent them for trial. If I should apply for summonses against the police for their conduct in this matter, would you grant them?—Mr. Bushby: That is a question I cannot decide now. If after this matter is settled you like to make application in the usual way, I will consider it; but I am not bound by what another magistrate has said or is reported to have said.—The matter then stood over while a telegram was sent to the Treasury, and at four o'clock, the solicitor for Mills being in court and a gentleman attending from the Treasury, Mr. Bushby said that he desired to call attention to the fact that the whole afternoon had been wasted, some twenty or thirty summonses having been adjourned in order that this case might be completed, and some fifty or sixty persons deprived of an opportunity of having their rights settled before the Court. He wished the parties to consider carefully what day would suit them for counsel to attend, because if the case were not proceeded with on that day he should have to seriously consider whether it would not be right to strike the case out of the paper. Much as he desired to consider the convenience of counsel, he was bound still more to consider the convenience of the public, and it was a serious matter that a whole half-day should have been wasted after an arrangement had been made for the hearing of the case.—The solicitor for Mr. Mills said his client and either counsel or solicitor had attended every time.—Mr. Bushby said that of course they were bound by an arrangement made among counsel, but he wished it to be clearly understood that he should on the next occasion seriously consider whether the case should or should not be struck out of the list. Had counsel for the defence attended on this occasion there would have been good ground for applying for that course to be at once adopted.—It was then suggested that the case should be re-heard that day fortnight, and this being satisfactory to all parties the adjournment was taken accordingly.

## BETTING TRAPS.

At Marylebone Police-court yesterday, William Jones, a tailor, of 19, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, appeared in answer to an adjourned summons charging him with using the Phoenix public-house, Princes-street, Marylebone, for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, and for the purpose of money being received by him for such bets.—Mr. Mead, barrister, prosecuted for the Treasury; Mr. S. B. Abrahams defended.—The evidence formerly given was to the effect that two police officers of the S division were directed to go to the house to see if the complaints were true that betting was carried on there. They went to the house, and the defendant made a bet with one of them, afterwards paying the amount of the bet to the officer. The defendant was also seen to pay other persons money that he had lost on bets.—At the previous hearing the question as to whether the police officers were justified in the course they took was raised. Mr. Abrahams argued that it was scandalous that the officers should be sent to the public-house to trap the defendant. Mr. Cooke, who had taken time to look into the authorities and consider the points raised, now gave his decision, which was of a most elaborate character. This was a summons, he said, not against the owner or occupier of the public-house, or the agent or manager, and it was not contended or proved that they or either of them knew anything of the betting proceedings of the defendant, or used the public-house themselves for betting purposes, or in any way kept the same except for its legitimate purpose of supplying customers with liquor. Neither was it shown that there was any stall, chair, or desk in the public-house where defendant held himself out as a betting-man to those frequenting the public house, or any defined or paid place to which they might resort for the purpose of betting; nor had the defendant any room, spot or place within the law exclusively devoted to himself. Was he, then, a person within the meaning of the Act, using the place for betting with persons resorting thereto? The express opinion of the judges in the cases quoted was that the Act did not refer to general betting between strangers and others. What was proved to have been done here, except the deposit of the money, was what was done openly at Tattersall's, and was not an offence within any of the statutes relating to gaming.—His worship regretted being compelled to come to the conclusion he did in this case, for without doubt the kind of betting as shown here was very demoralising, and should be suppressed. At the same time he thought the Act relied on in the case did not apply. For these reasons he dismissed the summons, but as he did so with considerable doubt he was quite willing to grant a case if requested.—Mr. Mead asked for a case, which was granted.

## WHITLEY'S CHARITY.

At the last meeting of the St. George's-in-the-East Vestry, Mr. T. G. Harrison, the clerk, announced that, under the will of the late Mrs. Arabella King, of Kentish Town, the sum of £300 had been left on trust to be invested in government securities, and with instructions that the dividends therefrom should be applied to the purchase of coats, cloaks, or other warm clothing at the discretion of the rector and churchwardens for the benefit of poor old people attending the parish church, or any other poor persons in the parish. Beyond the sum of £300, Mrs. King has left £100, the income from which is to be applied to provide a "dinner of roast beef and plum pudding" every Christmas-day for children attending the parish church or any other poor children in the parish, a special stipulation being made that such dinner is "not to include any alcoholic drinks." The request is to be described as "Whitley's Charity."

## FATAL POWDERS: THREE CHILDREN POISONED.

Information has been received by the authorities of the deaths of Charles George Chant, aged two years and ten months, and Ernest Baker Chant, aged seven months, whose parents reside at 54, Glengall-road, Islington, Poplar; also of the death of George William Clark, aged nine years, son of parents residing at 36, Church-street, Poplar. In the case of the two Chants, it appears that on the evening of the 24th, as the boy Charles complained of feeling unwell, his mother went to a chemist's shop for the purpose of getting a powder for him. At the same time she got one for her youngest child, Ernest. An assistant who was in the shop served her, and the powders were plainly marked, one "Child, three years," and the other "Child, seven months." On her return home, Mrs. Chant gave the children the powders, and put them to bed. A short time afterwards she went to the bed-room, and noticing that the youngest child was looking very strange, called her husband. When he went to the bed-room he noticed both children were in the same condition, their eyes fixed and staring, and their mouths and cheeks much pinched and drawn. Dr. Cross, Dr. Hughes, and Dr. Humphreys were soon in attendance, and the stomach-pump and other remedies were applied, but without effect, as both children died soon afterwards.—About the same time a somewhat similar scene was taking place at the house of Mr. Clark. The lad George Clark complained of being unwell on Sunday last. A powder was fetched from the same chemist, which he took, and for some time afterwards appeared better. On Wednesday, however, he was not so well again, and another powder being administered the lad became worse and died the following day. It is alleged that, by mistake, instead of the simple powder usually supplied for children, morphine was dispensed.

An inquest on the bodies of the children was held yesterday afternoon, by Sir John Humphreys.—Edward James Cavan, 43, Manchester-road, Poplar, said he was assistant to Dr. Harvey. He remembered selling two powders on Wednesday, but he did not know to whom they were sold. He only knew it was to a woman. The cost was three-halfpence each. The same evening he was summoned to 43, Glengall-road, and saw that the children were in great agony. Another doctor was at once sent for, and the stomach-pump was used, and everything done that was possible. Dr. Harvey was then sent for.—By the coroner: He was not a duly qualified surgeon, but he had practised for 17 years without an accident. He believed the children died from morphine. Outside the cupboard in the surgery where the poisons were kept, was a bottle containing morphine, which was the same colour and size as the one from which he took the cooling powders. Possibly he mixed up morphine instead of the fe

## **"THE WORLD BEHIND THE SCENES."**

Of all glamour to which human nature is subject, none seems more widespread or more potent in influence than that exercised by the stage. Few who preserve any recollections whatever, fail to include among them the memory of the first visit to the theatre, when the ascending curtain revealed to the imaginative child, surpasses all vision of Hesperian fable. To the last, with the majority of men, the theatre exercises a measure of its old influence, and those even who become most *blasé* concerning stage spectacle, or who, in their fidelity to the stage of the past, refuse to see any merit in that of to-day, feel an occasional heartache as they think of the pleasure from which they debar themselves. Proportionate to the delight that is experienced by the spectacle of the simulated action, is the interest and curiosity that are stirred by the idea of the behind-scenes-world of the stage. To the initiated this means a dreary place enough; a veritable limbo of all that is ugly and disenchanted. It is a world of ropes, pulleys, traps, pitfalls, and danger and discomfort of every sort, wherein the intruder, whatever his idea of his own importance, is liable to be knocked about and treated with every form of irreverence. It is, too, a world of disenchantment, in which the reverse is seen of all that from the other side of the curtain seems most attractive; where the gold is shown to be pinchbeck; where the magic rainbow reveals a back of dingy canvas; where the blush upon the cheek of beauty is seen to be a perceptible portion of an inch in thickness; where the most agreeable companion has not time to be civil to you, and where the only things that pay you any attention are the draughts which rush at you and sting you and stab you with a malignity, a persistency, and a power for mischief elsewhere

however, of mechanical arrangements of a highly complicated kind may safely be carried back more than four hundred years, probably more than five. Some of the descriptions recently discovered of the kind of devices employed at the performances of miracle plays are sufficiently remarkable. I have read how, at the beheading of a martyr what seemed to be a real head bounded thrice on the stage after decapitation, and at the points it touched fountains respectively of water, milk, and wine, sprung up from the ground. How costly were sometimes these representations is shown by the fact that a municipality in France more than once crippled itself for years in advance by its prodigality in mounting religious spectacles.

It will not be expected that I shall follow Mr. Fitzgerald through his book, or give any attempt at synopsis of the information he supplies. My own conviction is that the less the playgoer knows about the manner in which the effects that delight him are produced the better it is for him. A knowledge of the use of such things as carpenters' scenes may enable him to air, in presence of his fellows, a little easily acquired information, but will detract from the pleasure he experiences in following a play, and familiarity with the kind of confusion that often prevails, especially upon a first night, will not contribute to make him sit more comfortably in his seat. I feel as though I were preaching when I say that in this world generally it is a mistake to seek to get behind the scenes. The pleased and contented spectator is the man who in everything is most happily situated, and familiarity with the manner in which effects are produced is in every case, from the management of imperial affairs to the pulling of the strings of a marionette show, an unsatisfactory business. Still men will not be put off with preaching such as I supply, and those who wish to know what goes on behind the green curtain, cannot do better than turn to Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's enter-taining work.

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## **“THE SAILOR PRINCES IN FIJI.**

The knowledge that these things are so, apart of necessity so, does little to damp the anxiety of youth, and even of manhood, and sometimes of womanhood, to see for themselves. It is true that in this respect human nature is true to itself in refusing to accept as conclusive any experience that is not purely personal. "Give me the wisdom that's beaten into a man; that still sticks by him," says one of the characters of Beaumont and Fletcher; and Coleridge, with a happiness of illustration that is unequalled, says, "Experience is like the stern lights of a ship and only casts a light over the path we have passed." Altogether useless is it to reason concerning the origin of the curiosity concerning the behind-scenes-life of the theatre, or to strive and convert from their folly those who are bitten by the mania of seeing it.

As a matter of course those who can obtain ad-

Letters from Levuka, Fiji Islands, dated September 7, state that the squadron reached there on September 3. Its arrival had been expected for days, and the harbour and town were fairly decorated, bunting being flown wherever possible. Hundreds of pleasure craft and native canoes went out to meet the vessels, and after the squadron had anchored, the craft formed in line and passed the men-of-war in parade order. In the course of the afternoon the Governor visited the flag-ship and was saluted with seventeen guns. Liberty was afterwards granted to portions of the crews, and the officers and men on landing found themselves the centres of admiring throngs. On Sunday, the 4th, the princess landed, and the reception accorded them was most loyal and enthusiastic. In the afternoon their royal highnesses attended a native service at Nasova. On Monday the 5th, there was a meeting of natives at Nasova, and

As a matter of course, those who can obtain admission behind the scenes of a theatre constitute a very small proportion of humanity. To the vast majority the world that there exists must remain a mystery. The best plan of all, if men were wise enough to take advice, would be to leave it so. There are some things with regard to which the imagination may well be left to exercise itself. The keenest traveller will do well to leave some city of interest unvisited that he may spare it the kind of vulgarisation that comes when the imagined becomes the known. To those, however, who burn with the desire for knowledge which was the bane of our first parents and through them our bane, there are thousands to whom access behind the scenes is closed. I

## **EXTENSIVE FORGERY.**

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, before the Recorder, George Edward Guerrier, 26, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with forging bills of exchange to the amount of £10,000, and had thereby defrauded the Alliance, the Imperial, and other banking firms in the City, of large sums of money, was brought up for judgment.—The prisoner was most respectably connected, and at one time carried on an extensive business as a white lead merchant under the style of Skett and Co., in the city of London. In July last he got into difficulties, and obtained advances upon forged bills of exchange from different banks, and subsequently absconded. He was taken into custody at Athens by two City detectives, and he at once admitted his guilt and expressed his intention to plead guilty at the trial.—The Recorder having remarked upon the very serious character of his offence in a commercial country, sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

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**MORE BAD MEAT.**

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and gives out a vivid flash;" and that "for the whistling of the wind, storm, &c., nothing better has been discovered than the old cylinder made to revolve rapidly against a piece of silk." In the case of "Ours" at the Prince of Wales's, and afterwards at the Haymarket, the effect of the noise thus made, which is not unlike the whistling of wind, was intensified by sending in through the door so soon as it was opened, a handful of white paper, cut small, or some similar material, suggestive of sleet or superficial snow. A good deal is said in Mr. Fitzgerald's book concerning lighting, which, commencing with candles was succeeded by oil lamps, whence the front lights of the stage are technically called the float. In this and in other matters we are in a transition epoch, and it seems likely that the changes in course of operation with regard to the lime-light will end by rendering that form of light available behind the curtain as now it is before. An idea how much trouble is necessary to secure an adequate illumination may be gathered from the statement supplied by Mr. Fitzgerald that there are in the French Opera House no less than twenty-eight miles of gas-piping, while on one screen there are eighty-eight great stops or cocks by means of which the light is turned on or off from nine hundred and sixty gas jets. Mr. Fitzgerald is in favour of the old system, so far as regards scenery, of exhibiting typical scenes of various characters, such as a street, a forest, &c. In favour of this system much may be said. It has, as Mr. Fitzgerald says, the advantages of serving for every piece, and keeping the scenery subservient to the drama. The system adopted at some of these theatres at which the management is the most careful and competent, of presenting a picture minute in every detail, is open to strong objection. Again and again

At the Guildhall, on Wednesday, Robert Woods, a dealer in live and dead cattle, of South Repps, Norfolk, was summoned before Alderman Staples by Mr. William Wyld, the chief inspector of meat in the Central Meat Market, for sending the carcasses of 11 lambs to market for sale as the food of man, the same being diseased and unfit for human food. Mr. Bayliss, jun., appeared for the Commissioners of Sewers, and stated that the facts he would prove were that, in the early part of September, the defendant bought 22 lambs from Mr. Ives, a farmer at Bradfield, and killed 21 of them and sent them up to London. They varied in quality, and Mr. Wyld passed 10 of them as fit of human food, but 11 of them he soised, and they were condemned as being unfit for the food of man. Mr. William Wyld said that he was the chief inspector of meat under the Commissioners of Sewers. On the 9th of September he seized the carcasses of 11 lambs, which were being offered for sale as human food in the Meat Market. They were in a wet and emaciated condition and the joints were very much swollen from disease. They were totally unfit for human food. The weight of them was 150lb. They were brought to this court and condemned the same day. There were ten other lambs there at the same time, very different in quality and in fair condition, and he passed them. The defendant bought 22 from Mr. Ives, of Bradfield, for £10, and the skins were sold for £2 each, which would leave the value of the sheep about £10 each. If they had been in good condition they would have weighed double what they did.—Mr. George Ives proved that he sold the lambs to the defendant for £10. He said they were a refuse lot. There was nothing particularly the matter with them. To the best of his belief there was no disease about them. They were young, small lambs, thin and poor.—For the defence, William Peacock was called, and stated that he was a pensioned inspector from the M Division of Police. He saw the 21 sheep packed for London, and did not consider them diseased. He and his family ate some of the livers of the lambs.—The butcher who killed them said he saw no disease about them, but some of them were a bit stiff in the joints.—Alderman Staples fined the defendant £10, and two guineas costs.

The Duke of Buccleuch and his "factories" have considered the circumstances of each separate farm on the Dalkeith estates, and remissions have been granted on the rent for 1881, varying from 10 to 35 per cent.

amount of elegance which at that time was only conceivable in a palace. Details like these have "merely the effect of unduly emphasising what it is unwise to emphasise at such a season." Mr. Fitzgerald points back to a period about two hundred years ago as the period when scenery appears to have been of a highly elaborate and complete kind. Long before the time of Charles II., however, to the rest for 15s., varying from 10s. to 20s. per cent.

Lord and Lady Ardilaun have been entertaining small shooting-party at Ashford. The sportsmen kill 350 pheasants, as well as a number of woodcock. Things are as unpleasant in this part of the country for landlords as they are for pheasants. Lord Ardilaun never goes out without being escorted by an armed keeper, and Lady Ardilaun is similarly attended in her drives. This is eminently unsatisfactory, seeing that Lord Ardilaun is admittedly one of the best landlords in the whole "Kingdom of Ireland."

## GUITEAU.

## Attempt to Shoot the Assassin

**Attempt to Shoot the Assassin.**

On Saturday, at the conclusion of the day's proceedings in Guiteau's trial, at least a thousand persons had assembled to see the prisoner conveyed from the court to gaol, a countryman on horseback being noticed at the outskirts of the crowd. Guiteau was hissed at and hooted as usual, but, casting a look of defiance at the mob, he jumped lightly into the prison van, which was driven off rapidly to the gaol. One policeman sat with the driver in front, and one court attendant behind. These two men were the only persons acting as a guard. The horseman followed leisurely, and at a point about half a mile from the court rode close up to the van, peering through the grating as if to ascertain the position of the prisoner. Satisfied upon this point, he suddenly wheeled round and fired through the van. Galloping at once to the front of the vehicle and seeing the armed policeman at the side of the driver, he exclaimed: "I have shot him;" and, setting spurs to his horse, dashed toward the country. The prison van followed the would-be assassin nearly a quarter of a mile, when he disappeared. Guiteau behaved in a most cowardly manner. He thought the mob had attacked him, and crouched at the bottom of the van, begging to be taken back to the court. He narrowly escaped death, being wounded slightly in the wrist, the bullet tearing through his coat and shirt. The prison guard fired one shot in defence, which failed to take effect. The police were promptly informed of what had occurred, and in the afternoon arrested a man in the suburbs. He bears a reputation of being a bad character and a drunkard, his being also, it is thought, affected in his mind. On Monday morning Guiteau had a sufficient escort to prevent any such outrage as occurred on Saturday. Eight mounted policemen were detailed to guard him on his way to the court-house, at which place they arrived in the early hour of seven o'clock. Even at that time, however, there were fully 300 persons assembled in front of the building, and when Guiteau descended from the van he showed evident nervousness and dread lest another attempt should be made upon him. As he made his way through the long passage, lined on each side with people, his teeth chattered with terror, and he rushed forward rapidly to get out of the reach of the crowd as soon as possible. Once fairly within the building he gave a sigh of relief, and was at once hurried up the stairs to await the assembling of the court. At ten o'clock, when proceedings were resumed, the crowd outside was larger than heretofore, while within every seat was taken. The prisoner was brought in at a few minutes past ten, looking paler than usual, and bore the appearance of not having slept much during the night. He attributes his escape to the interposition of Providence. He has declared that he is not afraid to die, but he does not want to be shot like a dog until his conduct is vindicated. On coming into court, Mr. Rob-

that Guiteau was in gaol at Chicago for several days in the year 1877, through some difficulty with a client. When Mr. Scoville read Guiteau's letters out of the order of date, the prisoner called upon him to read them chronologically. Mr. Scoville, in concluding his speech for the defence, expressed his confidence that the jury in dealing with the evidence submitted to them would do what was right according to their consciences. Throughout the entire day Guiteau annoyed everybody by popping up on the least provocation and offering various remarks. Dr. Rice in his testimony said, to summarise the case, he came to the conclusion, in 1876 (1) that the prisoner had a strong hereditary predisposition to insanity, and (2) that he was more or less affected with congenital moral defectiveness or moral imbecility. A Boston witness deposed that when Guiteau came there to lecture he said he belonged to the firm of Jesus Christ and Company. Several other witnesses testified to acts which they regarded as indicating insanity. People came to the trial as if it were a spectacle. Every part of the court-room was occupied, the audience being largely composed of fashionably-dressed ladies, who constantly made use of opera-glasses during the course of the proceedings. There was much chatting, which the judge, on entering the court, severely repressed. Guiteau was permitted to read a manuscript in which he placed his case substantially as follows:—“I propose that all the facts shall go to the jury and the Court. Hence, I have interrupted counsel and witnesses when they were mistaken. I intend no discourtesy. Any facts in my career showing whether I or the Deity fired that shot are of vital importance. For this reason, my personal, political, and theological record may be developed. I ask the Court, the press, and the public to review my life. I wish for absolute justice, and I won't permit crooked work in this trial. Certain newspapers last spring bitterly denounced the President for breaking up the Republican party by improper appointments. I only did what the papers said ought to be done. Since the shooting they have Deified the President. I want them and the doctors, who actually killed him, to share the odium with me. I never would have shot him if my own volition, notwithstanding the newspapers, had not the Deity commissioned me to do the deed. I don't fear death. I have always been a religious man, and an active worker for God. I am not a murderer. The Lord inspired my act, as in the case of Abraham and others mentioned in the Bible.” The prisoner's statement concluded by warning all evil-disposed persons not to attempt his life under penalty of death. As the eyes of the civilised world were watching this case, it behaved the Court and police to protect him at all hazards. He desired that the Court and jury should dispose of the case in accordance with the facts and the law, letting all responsibility rest with the verdict. Subsequently the prisoner, hearing that his divorced wife was coming to testify against him, furiously denounced her before the Court, threatening to expose her past. He was actually proceeding to attack her reputation before marriage, when he was stopped with difficulty by Mr. Scoville.—During the sitting of the Court the judge threatened to have Guiteau gagged unless he remained quiet.

## THE LAST HOURS OF MISS LONG-WORTH.

A lady correspondent, writing from Natal to some friends in Manchester, gives some interesting details of the late Miss Theresa Longworth, who was better known as the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton. She says:—"In one of my letters I mentioned that Lady Avonmore was living with us. Well, I am sorry to tell you she died on September 13. You will, perhaps, remember that she was Miss Longworth, and afterwards the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, the heroine of the celebrated lawsuit some twenty years ago. I believe her husband, Lord Avonmore, is still living. She has lived a life of adventure, and will be remembered by many for her doings in the Crimea—devoting herself and her fortunes to the sick and wounded, nursing in the cholera hospitals and in the trenches, and being under fire. That was just before her marriage; she had joined the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, and went from France. Then came her marriage, first privately in Scotland; but she being a Catholic, was not satisfied with that ceremony, so they were married by a Catholic priest in Dublin, at least in Ireland. They lived happily for two years, when her husband left her and married Mrs. Forbes, and was soon after arrested for bigamy. Then came the trial, which lasted some years, I believe, when, of course, Major Yelverton tried to move heaven and earth to prove his first marriage illegal. Had he lost the case he would have been transported. It was going against him when he at last brought it to the House of Lords, and gained it there. Mrs. Yelverton was the only lady who had spoken in the House of Lords except the Queen. She has travelled almost all over the world since then, writing books of travel. What brought Lady Avonmore to Natal was the death of the Prince Imperial. She was at Ceylon, and, hearing that the Empress was coming here to visit the spot where her son fell, Lady Avonmore came over at once, hoping to join the Empress's suite, intending afterwards to write an account of it, and gather facts about the prince's death for a book she was going to write. I think she was rather badly treated by the authorities here, for they would not receive her, and the land for miles round the spot where the prince fell was hired, and a guard placed round that no one might approach. That was really to keep Lady Avonmore away. She has seemed to be in rather reduced circumstances, though certainly not destitute. For the last eighteen months she has lived with us, and it was really a privilege to have her with us; she was so brilliantly accomplished, and such a musician. She had been in delicate health for some time, but, hearing of the death of a near relative in August, she never seemed to look up. It was a sad time for us all. We did all we could for her, but she died on Tuesday night, the 13th of September. We were the only persons who saw or attended her in her illness. We had two doctors. I sent a note asking the Bishop of Natal (Dr. Colenso) to come and see her, but it was too late when he came to town. She, however, saw two other ministers. She was buried in a lovely nook in the Church of England cemetery, the Rev. Joseph Rice, curate of St. Peter's Cathedral, officiating. We all followed her to the grave. So many people in England knew of her, and I am sure hundreds of people will be interested in hearing of her as well as grieved to hear of her death in a strange land, especially as the Longworths are a Lancashire family. I will just mention that during Lady Avonmore's stay with us she wrote for several papers, English, American, Australian, and foreign papers, some clever articles on the Transvaal war, my sister Eva and I acting as her amanuenses. Her mind was clear and vigorous up to the last moment. She died very peacefully, and seemed so glad to leave this world."

## TURKEY AND THE BONDHOLDERS.

On Wednesday Mr. Scoville continued his speech on behalf of Guiteau, relating various incidents to prove the prisoner's insanity. Once, in Wisconsin, when Guiteau's sister attempted to remove some wood he was splitting, he raised the axe against her with both hands. The prisoner here exclaimed—"That story's false!" Mr. Scoville, continuing, said the family physician had then declared that Guiteau was harmlessly insane. The prisoner, in travelling, had represented himself as serving the Lord, and Mr. Scoville appealed to the jury to say if a sane man would have acted as Guiteau was described to have done. The prisoner here declared that he was working for the Lord, and several times interrupted his counsel, affirming certain statements made by the latter to be untrue. Mr. Scoville related how Guiteau, while a prisoner, had corresponded with a woman whom he proposed marrying when acquitted. Mr. Scoville added that he had not sent to the woman the letters written by Guiteau. The prisoner, speaking excitedly, "I knew you were lying to me." The court rebuked him for his unbecoming behaviour, and the District Attorney expressed his conviction that Guiteau was playing a part. The prisoner rejoined, with excited gesticulations, that he was not. Mr. Scoville proceeded to read a number of letters written by Guiteau, dating from 1858. The earlier letters showed nothing peculiar, but gradually they drifted into a religious tone, quoting texts, and appealing to the bondholders, who were permitted to administer the revenues assigned to them. The case is not analogous. The administration of the bondholders' revenues is purely Ottoman, instituted by the Sultan for the common advantage of the State and its creditors, while M. de Novikoff's proposal is to introduce a Russian administration into Turkey, which the representatives of the other European powers consider offensive alike to the treaty of Berlin and the law of nations. Having taken up this untenable ground, M. de Novikoff's negotiations are doomed to a failure. Labouring under the consequent chagrin, he seeks consolation by upsetting Mr. Bourke's arrangement, less for its own sake than for that of the obstacle a non-settlement of financial affairs in Turkey would present to the introduction of reforms. The reversal of the Russian diplomatist's

Lord Spencer, Lord Granville, and Sir William Harcourt, with Mr. Lennox Peel in attendance, are expected to be present at the Council House, Tuesday next, at Windsor.

## MY FELLOW TOILERS.

## The Street Salesman.

"You see it was this way. Five-and-twenty years ago I was a shoe-maker—made children's shoes, but the machine came in and took my work away. I couldn't buy a machine, and 'twas no use o' me trying to work again them as could, so I was forced to turn to something else or starve. That's how I came into the street hawkin', and I been at it for twenty years. No, that's true enough; it ain't much of a line for a man to push into, and it often puzzles me how a lot o' these able-bodied young 'uns can stick in it as they do. An ole man like me it's different. I can't get no employment. Nobody'd take me on; they'll only have young 'uns nowo'days."

I have heard this quite lately said again and again with more or less bitterness and melancholy. Men who might be supposed still to have left in them a deal of work, complain that the world is getting harder to old men out of employ.

"Why look at that boy there. I can remember the time," says my venerable dealer, "when all the post office was done by men, and I dare say you can remember it too. Now they've got boys by the thousand. Boys do men's work nowo'days, and young men does what the old 'uns used to. I never meant to be twenty years at this. My friends said it'd bring in a little just until something turned up, but I been waitin' twenty years and it ain't come yet, and I suppose it never will now."

I quite believe the old man's story of the circumstances which brought him out as a peripatetic salesman, and it is impossible to look into the keenly intelligent face with the white hair streaming in the wind behind it, without a feeling of sympathy and respect. Many and many a time he has been sorely pinched to find the means to furnish his little tray; but he assures me with honourable pride that through those twenty years he has never had so much as a quarter loaf from the parish. He has had a deal of rough experience in the streets he tells me, and among the things he has learned thoroughly in the twenty years is that perseverance and hard effort will do a great deal, but they won't do everything; and that many a man is able to hold up his head and look down upon another, not because he is more persevering or more energetic or more deserving, but just because luck favours him. A hard bit this for an upright and intelligent man, whose one mistake in life it was to have been born into a shoe-making world just in the nick of time to have his honest industry snuffed out by machinery. "All quite right," says the political economist. "Machinery has been a beautiful thing for all of us. It has brought down the price of boots and shoes 50 per cent., and given employment to hundreds instead of tens."

Yes, yes; all very fine. But yet, methinks, my philosophical friend, if you had chanced to be one of the ten to give place to the hundred, and had been doomed to stand for twenty years in a London gutter in slush and snow or biting winds or scorching heats, to make a precarious living out of pen'orths of elastic bands or bone shirt studs—if this had been your lot, you might possibly have been foolish enough to doubt whether the introduction of machinery was quite so unalloyed a blessing as you now take it to be. At any rate you might sometimes have thought that a world that has benefited so mightily by machinery might be somewhat more ready than it is to extend a little sympathy to the victims who have fallen beneath the wheels of the great political Juggernaut.

It is curious to observe that even in this humble sphere of commerce there is ample scope for a display of individuality. The old man I have just left is a type of the safe and cautious man of business. He has spread his little capital over the greatest variety of articles he could, all of them of a perfectly safe character—shirt studs, button-hooks, pipe-cleaners, and so forth. Sooner or later he is sure to get rid of his stock, but is equally sure never to set the Thames on fire. "Can't make much money that way," said a sharp, keen blade, who has for many years got his living by making his own stock and going out upon the streets to sell it. "Can't think how many o' them poor chaps lives at all as have to buy their stock. What do they pay for 'em? Well, from six to nine shillings a gross. I pose generally it's about seven or eight shillings. And they'll very often stump the streets all day long and go home with sevenpence or eightpence in their pockets. Of course if a chap pays eight shillings a gross and sells 'em a penny a piece he gets twelve shillings, and out o' that he clears four. That'll do when he's in luck, and some fellows 'll make a lot o' money. They'll go down Houndsditch perhaps, first thing in the morning, and pick out something that looks like a do, and get a few o' them jest to try. Yes, the cutest o' them always does that unless it's something very smart indeed. Nobody can tell what will go and what won't till they've tried 'em. Some o' the likeliest things hangs fire awful, and some o' them as you fancy would be no good at all goes off like crackers. So most on 'em buys a few and skedaddles back to the City. You can tell in a very few minutes whether a thing'll take, and if they finds it's a hextra good thing, if they've got a bit o' money in their pockets they'll bolt back and buy up the whole lot. A chap as can do that every now and then can make a deal o' money. Why here's a little thing here now. When they first came out I sold a gross of 'em in three-quarters of an hour, and I could ha' done that all day long if I could ha' got 'em. Yes, that's my own make. Invention? No, it ain't my invention. It was a foreign toy and I improved on it ever so much. I have been going with that on and off for nigh three year now. I gives it a rest now and then and takes up something fresh and then it'll come out again. How much can I make? Oh! that depends on the weather more nor anything. Good days I may make eight or nine shillings a day; anyhow, I have done that; but this ain't so good now as it was. When it was quite fresh I could ha' sold any number of 'em. Unfortunately I ain't got no children else I could ha' made 'em in quantities. Patents? Well, I've tried some patent things before now. I dare say you remembers the telephone that was made o' two box lids and a length o' string. Well, that was patent; but I made lots of 'em and they sold like wildfire at sixpence a piece. No, nobody ever touched me. What the good o' their touching me? I got nothing, and I pose they knows it's no good a-trying for anything. I makes different things. I don't always stick to one. Mostly about this time o' year I've made some Christmas goods, but I ain't this year. Got nobody but myself to think about, so I've been a bit idle. Yes, I've made a good deal o' money in my time, but it ain't done me much good. I'm sorry to say. There's a man over there 'll tell ye lots more than I can if you got any reason for wanting to know a bit about the trade. Some thought o' going into it? Rankin

you've got something better to do than that. If you haven't, better buy two penn'orth o' rope and hang yourself. Good day, sir."

And my companion slings his little black box with all his fortune in it over his shoulder, and makes off through the crowd towards the spot which experience has proved to be the best "pitch" for his wares.

The exceptionally experienced individual he has indicated to me is a man who somehow seems to have adopted the well-known maxim of Talleyrand that the chief use of language is to conceal one's thoughts. The only thing I am disposed to implicitly credit in his story is that it was drink that brought him to that occupation, and I am not quite sure that I should believe that if it were not for his appearance. He held one situation for fifteen years, he declares, and he has been three years on the streets, and he supposes there isn't much chance of getting off again.

He is another specimen of the unenterprising street salesman—has a small stock of a good many articles, and I should say would never be found among the nimble-witted gentry who are continually ransacking Houndsditch for novelties and hurrying off to Cheapside with a monopoly. "They are the chaps as makes the money," I was assured by a doleful wight who smacked his lips at the mention of a little capital as though he could actually realise the flavour of some of the good things to be got out of it. "But tain't no manner o' good for poor devils like me to try to do much. I ain't got no capital nor no partic'lar wits. I ain't got wits enough to be a rascal, I ain't," he adds, and then he moved off a few paces and fell into his usual "three a penny, penny for three," with an expression of face which seemed to say that though he had got no particular wits he could still say a smart thing. "Takes a lot o' wit to be a good rascal," he adds by way of interlude to his everlasting "three a penny, penny for three." "Be one if I could, eh? Well, I don't say as I would—three a penny, penny for three—but I dunno how to be. Bird whistles as won't whistle when you gets 'em 'ome?—three a penny, penny for three—No, not I, never did, but I knows the chap you talk about as sells jacks-in-the-box as comes out with a squeak and won't squeak when you gets 'em 'ome—three a penny, penny for three—He don't sell the squeak, he don't—he does that himself. And I know another chap better nor him. He was a bit of what they calls a ventriloquist, and he used to sell a jack-in-the-box as used to make a row inside the box, and it was the rummest row as ever you heard, jest as though the chap wanted to get out. You'd ha' swearer it was summat alive in the box, and then Jack came out with a bit of a squeak that wasn't nothin' itself, but arter all that splittin' and squeakin' inside was oncomumny. And they jest did sell, ah, and they sell'd the people too. That's what I calls being a good rascal, that is. Three a penny, penny for three."

## CHARGE AGAINST HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Langham, deputy-coroner for the City of London, on Wednesday resumed an inquiry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. William Booth, M.D., aged 41, lately practising as a surgeon at 50, Spencer-street, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, which, it was alleged, "was accelerated, if not mainly caused, by the neglect of the officials of that institution, previous to his admission, and through the ill-treatment he received afterwards."—Mr. Cross (barrister-at-law and clerk to the hospital), again attended on behalf of the authorities; and the court-house was crowded with members of the medical profession and others, who manifested deep interest in the case.—Henry Stuckbury, the house porter, stated that he summoned the house physician within five minutes of the time Dr. Sherrard informed him there was a patient waiting in a cab. There was no time lost. The house physician was in his room when witness got there, and he came immediately.—Mrs. Mulley, surgery nurse, deposed that when Dr. Sherrard came and asked for the porter, she told him he had gone across the square. If the doctor had rung the bell in the first instance she would have gone to look for the porter. When Dr. Sherrard asked the second time, she saw the porter coming along and beckoned him, and he came.—William Large, the "box carrier," deposed to no time being lost in conveying the deceased to John ward.—Mr. Henry Smith, house physician, said he was in the male casualty ward when informed that "there was a man outside whose friends said he was dying." He went and saw deceased in the house surgeon's room. He had passed through the room five minutes before, and neither the deceased nor his friends were then there. Upon seeing the deceased he admitted him at once. Dr. Sherrard was in a most excited state. He said the patient was a surgeon, that he was a surgeon, and he complained of being kept waiting a long time. Afterwards witness met Dr. Cassidy, who was also in a very excited state. This was at 4.30 p.m., and he saw the patient in bed undressed at 4.30. He first ordered the diet and the inhalation of the vapour of benzine, which Dr. Sherrard said had done the patient so much good. He left the patient before five o'clock, and up to 11.30 he saw him four or five times. His breathing was difficult, and on leaving for the night, he told the nurse to call him if there was any change. At about eight the next morning, he was summoned by the nurse, but when he arrived the patient was dead. Witness diagnosed the case during the night. The patient had acute bronchitis, chronic disease of the kidneys, and slight edema of his larynx. He suffered from the effects of intemperate drinking and also from another complaint. From the first witness knew he was dying. The complainant in the throat was not the primary cause of death.—The Coroner: Could any ordinary practitioner perform tracheotomy? He ought to be ashamed of himself if he could not.—Then, if you had seen the deceased at his house you would not have ordered his removal to a hospital? Certainly not. The post-mortem, which was not made by me, confirmed generally the diagnosis which I had made. Are you prepared to state positively that death was not accelerated or mainly caused by ill-treatment or neglect received at the hospital? That I swear. Witness proceeded to say that an order could have been obtained for the patient's instant admission into the hospital had it been applied for beforehand, and that was the usual custom in these cases. Witness treated Dr. Sherrard with great coolness advisedly.—Mr. Frederick Spicer, a student, who was present when deceased was brought in, said that Dr. Smith came immediately he was sent for, and Dr. Sherrard was very rude. He said deceased only wanted "a few days' nursing."—Dr. Smith: I can swear to that.—Mr. Dyce, Duckworth, M.D., F.R.C.P., &c., senior house physician, said he saw the deceased in the John ward, and he quite concurred in the treatment. Every attention was paid to him.—Mr. Charles Moutray, of Cromwell-gardens, Swiss-chambers, a surgeon practising in the City, stated that he had made a post-mortem examination in the presence of the hospital authorities. There was not a healthy organ in the body. The cause of death was failure of the heart's action. Deceased had been a hard drinker. The spasms had come from the lungs and heart, and reaching the throat caused the soreness. In the throat he found a number of syphilitic ulcers, and if it had been a case where tracheotomy should have been performed, that operation should have been undergone at the earliest stage of the complaint, and before the deceased was brought to the hospital. He could not have lived, and was dying before he was brought to the institution.—The inquiry was adjourned for the production of the Coroner's inquest on behalf of the hospital authorities.

## OUR TRADES.

The agricultural question has attained additional prominence in public during the past week by the publication in last Saturday's *Graphic* of a chart of the wheat-producing countries of the world, and by a paper on Colonial Granaries, read at the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute last Tuesday. The former was compiled under the personal supervision of Mr. Kains-Jackson, whose eminence as a corn statistician stamps the chart with an authority second to none. The paper read at the Royal Colonial Institute was by Mr. Webster, a gentleman who has already done much excellent work, and who gives promise of being yet far more widely known. If I therefore follow these two thinkers in some respects, it is because they are not mere alarmists as to the present condition of our dependence upon the rest of the world for food supplies. They do not deal in generalities, which Mr. Gladstone in his Leeds speeches asserted was all that fair-traders are capable of doing, but they give, both by figures and by pictures, and by clearly deduced facts, reasons for the conclusions they have drawn.

The great need of our countrymen consists in the existence of a reasonably plentiful supply of food imports to make up for the admitted deficiency produced by Great Britain. This want, indeed, is only second in importance to one thing—the power on the part of the nation, and especially of the labouring population, to purchase. We have only to look at Mr. Kains-Jackson's chart in the *Graphic* to see how slight in this respect is England's production compared with the rest of the world, and always bearing in mind how thickly she is populated. The difference in this respect between the earlier and later years of this century is somewhat startling, but few, perhaps, entertain any just idea how year by year we are becoming more and more dependent on external supplies. On this head I cannot do better than quote from Mr. Webster's paper. That gentleman writes—"Let us now look at the past and present position of this country, and its requirements for a foreign and colonial supply of wheat. Between the years 1811 to 1830, our total requirements were 101,000,000 bushels of wheat; of this quantity 97,000,000 bushels were grown at home, and only 4,000,000 bushels imported from abroad. Taking the years 1870 to 1879, we find our requirements in this respect had exactly doubled, and were 202,000,000 bushels; but whilst on the one hand our home-grown supply had decreased 6,000,000 bushels, our importation from abroad had increased from 4,000,000 bushels yearly to 111,000,000 bushels, or rather more than half. Looking at this fact from an economical point of view, and taking into account, as I hope shortly to show, that the huge bulk of this supply of grain comes from countries which are gradually becoming worse customers for our manufactured products, I am not certain if it is entirely a satisfactory condition of affairs."

Here we have the whole position expressed in a few words. Coincident, of course, with this change, and indeed the chief cause thereof, stands the large increase in our population, beyond what the cultivation of the land will bear, or at any rate beyond what the many causes of disability under which British agriculture lies—not excluding an unfriendly sun-temper. This is neither a question of free trade nor anti-free trade, though probably it has a close connection with what is called one-sided grown imports. In the ordinary course of individual trading, a firm which is a large customer of a foreign correspondent will naturally expect to receive from the latter as many facilities as it needs for expecting a return trade. No private trader continues year by year to give his custom away to those who persistently endeavour to destroy his trade, providing of course that it is within his power to bestow that custom elsewhere with at least equal, if not greater advantage. The question, therefore, resolves itself into the wisdom or the foolishness of discarding, as a nation, the principles of individual or private trading.

"Buy in the cheapest market; sell in the dearest," is one of those crude sayings which strike home to every man's comprehension at first as irrefragable, but which, when thoroughly analysed, becomes more complex and difficult. What, for example, is cheapness? Do the buyers of shoddy goods, no matter in what market, find such purchases economical in the long run? Do the sized-caloico manufacturers of Manchester find that their Chinese customers find their permanent account in the very cheap cottons that have been sent them? Do we not hear this very week of the establishment of native factories, and the certain lessening of a market for English goods solely because this love for first cheapness has bred what the lawyers call "business fraud" into English manufacturers, and the Chinaman will not stand it any longer? Cheapness by itself, then, is nothing. Nay, cheap bread, and cheap meat even, might prove too costly in the long run, if what Mr. Webster pointed out at the Royal Colonial Institute were pushed a'ent're, and the people's power of purchase were to be thereby seriously diminished.

Now we are in the habit of hearing a good deal—more especially at election times—of the "big and little loaf." I am certain that in the popular mind, and probably with at least nineteen Englishmen out of twenty, there is a general idea that since the repeal of the Corn Law in 1846, there has been an enormous cheapening in the price of bread. We all know the stale election trick of carrying a huge loaf on a pole, side by side with some puny representation of the small loaf, hardly bigger than a penny bun. This sort of thing used to "fetch" the British working man immensely, only that was in the days before our foreign trade became crippled as of late, while we were yet in possession of our manufacturing supremacy and when there was an abundance of work, and "full time," for the British workman and labourer at home. Of late years, however, the picture has changed, and whilst occasionally the "big and little loaf" are still paraded, the more intelligent working men are already beginning to doubt whether the exhibition has not been electoral bunkum rather than anything else. I gave you last week Professor Caird's authority that the price of wheat since 1860 had only decreased 4 per cent. whilst the cost of living on other articles of food had increased 8 to 16 per cent. I have, however, been looking into the question of bread prices for a little farther back than the period treated by Mr. Caird. I find that since 1846, the year of the abolition of the corn duties, the average price of corn has been 5s. per quarter. Taking the thirty-four years previous to 1846, a period by the way which touches the war period of 1812-1815, when corn ranged from 8s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. (and which therefore makes the comparison a little unfair) the average price was 6s. 6d. per quarter. Thus, even taking into account the exceptional prices of that early war period, the diminution of prices since 1846 has only been 1s. per bushel, or 4d. the quarter loaf. But it is right to point out, that even this saving has been attained rather by the exceptional circumstances that followed the repeal of the Corn Law, and which therefore makes the comparison a little unfair; the average price was 6s. 6d. per quarter.

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legend of the "big and little loaf." Then if we take a comparison of the 20 years periods prior to and following 1846, we find the average "economy" to have been 5s. 8d. per quarter, or 8d. the bushel, equivalent to a reduction of about 4d. the quarter loaf.

Now, in all this I have neither intention nor desire to decry the elements that have hitherto contributed to this course of trading. The advantage of abundant supplies of food for our ever-increasing population are too patent and self-evident to be ignored or trifled with. But what I want to do is, to get rid of this cobweb of a delusion that it was the abolition of the Corn Laws which opened to us new fields of production during the past generation, or that it is to that measure we are indebted for such supplies. If it were so, those supplies ought to have increased from all parts of the world instead of mainly from only one, and this, we know, has not been the case, more especially of late years. Russia especially, our chief source in olden days, sent us nigh four times as much wheat 10 years ago as she did last year, the figures being 10,268,000 cwt. in 1870, and only 2,880,000 cwt. in 1880. Germany again only sent us last year very little more than one-third of what she did ten years ago, and less than one-fourth of what she did twenty years ago. France, which of late years has become a slight importer of grain herself, has, of course, fallen quite out of the running, sending us now not five per cent. of what she sent us in past times. Austria again has in like manner fallen away as a field for our supplies, and Turkey and Egypt together remain stationary in respect to the quantities they send us now and sent us twenty years ago. The United States and British North America alone show the gigantic increase in our imports of foreign grain, and these comprise by far the major portion of our internal supplies of bread stuffs, the United States alone contributing the enormous proportion of 67 per cent. of even more, exclusive of its exports of flour to our shores. Is it, therefore, altogether matter of national congratulation to be so dependent on one country for our bread especially in the face of the fact, as Mr. Webster properly puts it, of these "foreign markets gradually shutting their doors to our goods?" Does it constitute permanent safety, either in respect to the continuance of low prices, or in respect to supplies at all, to have as many of our eggs in one basket? So long, indeed, as the American supplies are superabundant enough to provide so large a surplus of stock beyond home needs, the price as Mr. Gladstone has said, must be regulated at the ports of arrival. But supposing the advent of bad seasons to America, and that we are not prepared on the instant to find much less to avail ourselves, of other fields, where should we be, and to what price would corn not attain, considering the very small stocks we are now in the habit of holding? This of course is a danger apart from mere trade considerations, as also is the political peril of being placed in the position of a besieged city, in the event of an international complication: but it is too national a danger to be overlooked. In the old days, England had always on hand two to three years' stock of food, and could regard the temporary calamity of a bad harvest with comparative equanimity. Now, however, she cannot. Rarely, if ever, does she now two or three months' supply on hand. A position like this, therefore, scarcely represents absolute safety to us as a people, and in this view the desire for the better utilisation of our "Colonial Granaries" has been of late put so prominently forward. This, however, is a subject so vast in itself, and surrounded by so many elements, that it is impossible to do more here than merely touch on it. Suffice it to say, that the principle of this Colonial policy, in respect to our food stuffs more particularly, is founded on the discovery, by no means new, but of late years more thoroughly developed, that "trade follows the flag." And on this point, in connection with other food requirements beyond that of corn, I propose to dwell at greater length on an early opportunity.

PETER BROWNE.

## SUICIDE OF A DEFALUTER.

On Thursday night, Mr. Samuel F. Langham, deputy coroner for Westminster, held an inquiry touching the death of Alexander Beale, aged 21, recently a clerk in the Great Western Railway Company's goods department at Wrexham, who was found dead in Hyde-park from the effects of a bullet wound, last Monday night.—Francis William Barker, ticket collector on the Great Western Railway at Shrewsbury Station, stated that the deceased had been in the employ of that company for three years, and during the past twelve months had occupied the position he previously held at Shrewsbury, at Wrexham. About a fortnight ago the deceased, in company with another clerk, was sent to draw some money, and he never returned.—The coroner then read a letter found on the deceased, addressed "to those who may find my body," which was to the effect that the deceased was an employee of the Great Western Railway Company at Wrexham, and that having "run away" on November 12, he went to Dublin, and thence to London. He had nothing to live for, and having pawned his clothes to buy food, he was then in a state of utter destitution and suffering untold mental and physical agony. He regretted having treated his friends so badly, for they had been most kind to him. He prayed for forgiveness from his parents, and trusted that through Christ's mercy his demerits might be condoned. The letter concluded by saying the young man who went away with him had shamefully deserted him.—The house surgeon at the hospital said deceased was quite dead when brought in; death had been caused by a bullet fired through the right side of the head.—Police-constable Bristow, 173, Division, proved finding in the possession of deceased, a box of cartridges. The pistol produced smell of powder, and had been recently discharged.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide, whilst in a state of temporary insanity, and complimented a witness named Wyburn on the way he acted when he found the deceased.

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